Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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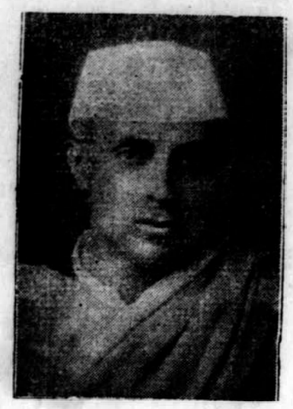
VOL. XXVI NO. 167 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Sind Ministry's Resignation Imminent

JAWAHAR SPEAKS OUT



Pt. Nehru, who had some frank things to say to the Labour Party in England.

Condition Precedent To Indo-British Pact

FRANK TALKS WITH LABOUR PARTY

Satyamurthi's Views Create Complications

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's private talks with Members of Labour Opposition in the House of Commons on Tuesday have aroused great interest and have been the topic of discussion in the lobbies of the House, says our London correspondent.

Jawahar Speaks Out

Pandit Nehru's realistic exposition of the Indian case and of the practical methods of convoking the People's Constituent Assembly, as well as his plain-speaking seems to have been effective. It is reported that there was practically no difference of opinion.

Labour And Princes

Indian Princes and their attitude towards the struggles of the people also formed a topic of the talks. It was agreed that under a Labour Government the English Power should not be permitted to be used by the Princes against the people.

Satyamurthi's Letter

Mr. Satyamurthi's letter to the "Manchester Guardian" also figured in the discussions and came in for critical comments. Fear was expressed that such writings made it impossible for the British Labour Movement to back India's demand for summoning the Constituent Assembly.

JAWAHAR MEETS LABOUR OPPOSITION

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, July 13.

In the lobbies of the House of Commons this afternoon Pandit Nehru's private conference last night with Members of the Labour Opposition, including Messrs. Attlee, Morgan Jones, Pethwick Lawrence, Noel Baker, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Mr. David Grenfell and Sir Stafford Cripps in addition to Pandit Nehru himself, Mr. Krishna Menon and Prof. Harold Laski is one of the major topics of discussion.

It is difficult to obtain a summary of the discussion, but I have it on the authority of one M.P. that the conversation centred round practical methods of convoking the Constituent Assembly and subsequent agreement between Britain and India as two free nations.

It is understood that Pandit Nehru created a great impression by his realistic approach and sometime even utter frankness.

There was apparently no disagreement on the argument with regard to the general problem of the Independence of India.

Naturally the whole discussion reduced itself to the Labour policy in regard its methods: specifically what Labour would do in case it was called upon to govern and what attitude it should adopt immediately as the Official Opposition in Parliament.

I am also told that long discussion took place on the future of Indian States and everyone seemed to agree that a free India should be a whole United India.

If nothing else is achieved as a result of yesterday's conversation, everyone is agreed that if Labour takes Office, it should see that the Princes would not, under the Labour Government, be able to use the English Power against the Indian people.

I am also reliably informed that one of the principal factors that is now influencing the Labour mind in Britain is the progressive attitude taken by the Congress, and particularly by Pandit Nehru, on International policy. Messrs. Attlee and Herbert Morrison appreciated this policy of the Congress which, they said, has created a great impression on those who were even outside the Labour movement.

Maj. Attlee, Leader of Labour Opposition in British Parliament.

One of those present discussed in a critical manner with Pandit Nehru the letter by Mr. Satyamurthi in the "Manchester Guardian." The view taken was that enemies of Complete Independence will take advantage of the sentiments expressed by Mr. Satyamurthi and make it impossible for the British Labour Movement to take part with Indians in their demand for summoning the Constituent Assembly.

BATTLE OVER TENANCY BILL

Tough Fight Expected At Congress Legislative Party's Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 13.

That the Bombay Ministry's proposed Tenancy Legislation will form the subject of a battle royal at the meeting of the Congress Legislative Party to be held at Gokhale Hall in Sadashiva Peth this week-end, is by now a foregone conclusion. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Party and Premier, will preside over the deliberations of the meeting which will last for two days. Commencing on Saturday afternoon, the meeting will conclude on Sunday evening.

After taking stock of the situation and reviewing past activities of the Party, the meeting will proceed to consider the various legislative measures which the Ministry intend to introduce in the coming session of the Legislature. By far the most important among these are the tenancy legislation and Debt Relief Bill. The Bills have not yet been drafted and hence they will not come before the meeting in definite forms. Broad outlines and main features of these Bills, as at present contemplated only will be explained and discussion will be invited.

DIVERGENCE OF OPINION

Much discussion will, of course, centre round the proposed Tenancy Legislation over which sharp divergence of opinion already exists. Majority of Karnatak members and many others from Maharashtra are stated to have objections to such a legislation. The very first point that would be asked in connection with this measure is: Where is the necessity for it? Does the situation call for such an enactment?

The line of argument of the oppositionists appears to be: firstly, this legislation is unwarranted; secondly, it is calculated to estrange the cordial relations between tenants and landlords: thirdly, it will affect only that class of landowners, whom it is least intended to affect. The landowner who exploits his tenants by changing them oft and on will go scot free, while those who have never changed them will suffer.

THEIR ARGUMENTS

As against all these objections, the protagonists of the cultivating class will bring forth the argument that if, even in the case of service we think it right and apt to claim some sort of gua-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2).

International Commission For Spain

Impossible To Arrange Its Formation Says British Premier

LONDON, July 13.

The Prime Minister informed the Commons that it had been found impossible to arrange the formation of an International Commission to proceed to the scene of any aerial bombardment in Spain and report on the facts.

At the request of competent Spanish authorities concerned, the British Government, therefore, proposed to dispatch a Commission consisting of two British nationals for the purpose in view at the earliest possible date.

They would only proceed on the initiative of one or the other Spanish party.—Reuter.

SPANISH ATTACKS ON BRITISH SHIPS

LONDON, July 13.

Further reference to Burgo's reply to the British Note on bombing of ships was made by Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons. Burgos now denied discrimination against British vessels and contended that ships not engaged in contraband trade, which entered the dangerous ports exposed themselves to the consequences of their own temerity.

After pointing out that Britain would not be unjustified to enforce effective protection military, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government was not prepared to acquiesce in a repetition of the attacks.—Reuter.

"We have told Burgos it is impossible to reconcile their disclaimer of deliberate intention with facts known in a certain case. The statement from Burgos is now awaited.

The Spanish Government had not accepted Burgos proposal with regard to the creation of safe port at Almeria and it seemed doubtful whether the proposal would go through. Sir R. Hodgeson was at present remaining in London.—Reuter.

INDIA AND FEDERATION

Jawahar Answers Questions

LONDON, July 13.

Pandit Nehru met the India League Parliamentary Committee consisting of 25 members of the House of Commons under the Chairmanship of Mr. Grenfell and answered a number of questions regarding India's attitude towards Federation.

Earlier Sir Firoz Khan Noon called on Pandit Nehru, with whom he had lunch.—Reuter.

Futile To Approach Governor Or Viceroy

BELGAUM, July 13.

Mr. P. H. Kulkarni wires:—

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande has issued the following statement:

WARNING TO LANDLORDS

"After my return from Poona I learn that some big landholders are building their hopes on powers of interference of Governor or Viceroy in the matter of the proposed Tenancy Bill. I warn these landholders that if they entertain or encourage any such hope it is sure to be frustrated.

The Congress Ministry in Bombay is honestly striving to solve agrarian problems, including relations between landholders and tenants. To resist such attempts by appealing to the powers of interference is sure to fail.

"I am also sure that all middle class landholders, who have been loyal to Congress through thick and thin, will not tolerate such interference.

ONLY REMEDY

The only way open to landowners is to approach the question with a reasonable attitude and I am confident that any representations made to the Congress Ministry in that spirit will not go unheeded."

When asked if he was in favour of taking out processions of landowners to demonstrate their protest, he emphatically said he entirely disapproved of such methods.

Tussle With Governor Over Barrage Taxation

PLEA TO POSTPONE PROPOSAL

Hidayatulla's Efforts To Get Back To Power

KARACHI, July 13.

The biggest hurdle encountered by the present Ministry, namely, revision of land assessment in the Barrage area, has not yet been negotiated.

Critical Position

For the third day the Cabinet discussed the matter, but no indication is yet forthcoming that the gulf has been narrowed down. In fact the position is described as rather critical in political circles and, unless some last minute developments take place, a Ministerial crisis cannot be averted.

Scaling Up Policy

The Government are believed to have committed themselves to scaling up enhancement of land revenue to an equitable level.

CHOICE BEFORE MINISTRY

The Hindu Party will not oppose the sliding scale of taxation, but both the United and the Congress Party have expressed themselves definitely opposed to any enhancement of taxation and to press for the publication of Gorwalla's recommendations.

Under the circumstances it is pointed out the only alternative for the Ministers who depend on conditional support of the Hindu and Congress Parties is either to take a bold stand and oppose the enhancement or resign.

Party meetings have been the order of the day for the last few days and a large number of Assembly members and Congress leaders, including Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Dr. Choitram Gidwani and Acharya Kripalani are here.—A.P.

STORM BREWING

Ministerial Crisis

KARACHI, July 13.

"A storm is brewing and if it is not tactfully warded off within the next twenty-four hours, the present Ministry will have to lay down the reins of office", declared a prominent member of the ministerial party to a "United Press" representative after coming out of a joint meeting of the Hindu and the United Muslim Parties, this afternoon.

The Ministers were present at the meeting which began at 8 in the morning and concluded in the afternoon.

The Ministers who were to see the Governor at 10 this morning with the mandate of their parties in regard to the additional taxation of the barrage lands were closeted with His Excellency at 3 in the afternoon as they could not arrive at any decision in the morning. The Chief Secretary and the Revenue Commissioner were also present.

It may be mentioned here that the Congress Party has already decided against the enhancement of the taxation. Similarly the ministerial party composed of the Hindu and United Muslim parties has also disapproved of the additional taxation.

Under these circumstances the Ministers will place the view-point of their parties against the taxation, before the Governor, who is on the other hand anxious to augment the revenue of the province and wants an assurance of some other means of revenue from the Ministers if they are against this taxation.

It is understood that in order to avert any crisis the Ministers will press for the postponement of the issue till next year on the plea that details of the sliding scale system for land assessment be first available.

But it is stated that the Governor proposes to deal with the issue by August 1 prior to proceeding on leave.

While this tussle is going on between the Governor and the Ministers, Sir Ghulam Hussain's group is, it is stated, trying to win over some members of the Ministerial Party to swell its ranks and regain its lost power.

In short developments that will follow within the next 24 hours will prove decisive.—United Press.

FATEFUL MEETING OF CABINET TO-DAY

KARACHI, July 13.

While the fateful Cabinet meeting is yet to take place tomorrow to decide the barrage taxation tangle one way or the other, there is already activity among Legislative circles in anticipation of a Ministerial crisis.

Efforts are being made, it is said, by Sir Ghulam Hussain's group to win over some members of the Ministerial party while the latter are leaving no stone unturned, to keep their members aloof in the event of a new Ministry being formed.

UNITED PARTY'S MANDATE

The United Muslim Party which met to-day passed a resolution, after a prolonged discussion, unanimously urging His Excellency the Governor to postpone the revision of the assessment question for twelve months. The party accordingly gave a mandate to the Ministers to place their point of view before the Governor on whom the future of the Allabux Ministry depends.

It is believed that the Ministry will resign if the Governor sticks to his guns. The Ministers are meeting the Governor again to-morrow.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The following is the full text of the resolution:—

"In view of the fact that the principle of a sliding scale of land revenue is new to Sind requiring examination in detail, the present rates of taxation should continue for twelve months, during which period avenues should be explored for other sources of revenue."

Talks with leaders indicated that the Hindu group is for taxation to some extent while even the very principle is opposed by the Muslim party.

Efforts are being made to see that the members of the Ministerial Party remain aloof if the contingency arises for the Allabux Ministry to be compelled to resign and a fresh Ministry formed by any other party.—United Press.

Bhulabhai And Federation

Declines To Make Any Statement On Subhas' Charge

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) July 13.

"I am sorry I cannot say anything on the subject at present especially since the meeting of the Congress Working Committee is to take place very soon", said Mr. Bhulabhai Desai when interviewed by the "Associated Press" for clarification of the reference to him in the resolutions passed in this connection by the Bengal Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Desai who is here professionaly, added, "At Wardha, we shall decide many things on this subject and I must request you to wait till after that meeting

Mr. Desai will have tea with Sir Akbar Hydari tomorrow and he leaves for Wardha from here on July 22.—A. P.

RELEASE FOR 52 MORE DETENUS

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Orders have just been issued for the unconditional release of another batch of 52 detenus, thus bringing the total, number of such releases since the beginning of this month to 163.—A. P.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

LONDON, July 12.

Negotiations have been concluded for the transfer of the business of the Central Exchange Bank of India, which is the London subsidiary of the Central Bank of India, to the chief foreign branch of Barclays Bank.—Reuter.

POSTPONE REVISION SETTLEMENT

KARACHI, July 13.

The Ministers returned from the Cabinet meeting at 7 p.m. and discussed the development with the United Party which is the largest single Party in the Assembly. The Party meeting resolved that, while accepting the need for a revision settlement, the present rate of taxation should continue for twelve months during which period the following detail should be worked out by Government.

Firstly, survey and classification of the soil to enable discriminatory taxation;

Secondly, examination of various data to fix the outline of the sliding scale;

Thirdly, giving effect to various proposals of retrenchment and exploring the possibility of other sources of revenue.

The Party, while appreciating the anxiety of the Government to arrive at an early decision, felt that in view of the seriousness of the problem and especially when there was no prospect of any immediate addition to revenue from this source due to the present low market prices, the Government should not find it difficult to accept and act on the above decision of the party.

The Ministers are meeting the Governor to-morrow morning with this mandate and if the proposals do not meet with His Excellency's acceptance, they may have no other alternative but to resign.

The Congress Party is similarly discussing the situation at the time of wiring, midnight.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

GRACEFUL TRIBUTE TO HAMMOND

LONDON, July 13.

Hammond is being elected to the M.C.C., which is regarded as a graceful tribute.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatscever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted two qualified Boiler Makers for workshop at Aden. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box 10522 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Representative on commission to canvass advertisement for South Indian Daily. Apply Box No. 10518 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of Principal, Vice-Principal and Graduate and Under-Graduate teachers. Trained and experienced preferred. Terms on application to: Honorary Secretary, Karachi Academy High School, Karachi City. (10513)

Wanted Cashier knowing accounts pay Rs. 50 P.M. Cash security Rs. 1,000 essential. Salesman having influence with local general merchants and Stores, pay Rs. 30 P.M. plus commission. District organisers throughout Bombay presidency and Southern India, pay Rs. 30 P.M. plus commission. Cash security Rs. 300 essential against stocks. Apply Box 10524, "Bombay Chronicle".

M. T. B. College, Surat—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal on or before 20th July, 1938, for the post of a Physical Instructor. One with a degree or a diploma in Physical Training of a recognised institution preferred. The appointment will be up to 31st March, 1939, in the first instance. (8989)

Wanted a lady teacher M. A. in Mathematics, to teach Maths. to the senior classes of the Balika Vidyalaya Inter. College, Cawnpore. The applicant will have to join immediately. Apply with minimum salary acceptable (without free lodging) to the Manager. (9000)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Be a Cartoonist at home. Earn Rs. 200 a month. Details from Raye Burns School, New Delhi. (10506)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted for the Branch office of a Building and Investment Society special Agents on 40%, excellent prospects. Apply Box No. 10523, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1938, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

M. I. ROWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th July, 1933.

(9025)

FOR SALE

The Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, invites offers for Douglas and Triumph Motor Cycles, solo and combination, for sale with units at various stations in India. Particulars will be furnished on request.

(9020)

JUHU LAND.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAJARAM TUKARAM and Anr. .....Defendants.
O. S. No. 210 of 1927, Bombay.
HIGH COURT.

Under instructions of the Imperial Bank of India the Plaintiffs in the above suit and pursuant to a Consent Decree therein, dated 11th August, 1927, Messrs. GILBERT-LODGE & CO., will put up to

PUBLIC AUCTION

on Sunday, the 17th July, 1938, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the OPEN LAND having an AREA of 13,337 sq. yards APPROX.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to:—
Messrs. GILBERT-LODGE & CO., 17, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

(8990)

THE INDIAN RADIO & CABLE COMMUNICATIONS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Radio & Cable Communications Company Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Radio House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, on Tuesday, 2nd August, 1938 at 5 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1937.
(2) To approve of the Directors' recommendation to carry an amount to reserve fund.
(3) To approve of the Directors' recommendation to carry an amount to Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(4) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(5) To elect a Director in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
(6) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Behram N. Karanjia as a Director.
(7) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th July 1938 to the 11th August 1938 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
F. M. CHINOY & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1938.

N.B.—The dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the registered office of the Company on and after the 8th August, 1938, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 25th July, 1938, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

9024.

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential: Mangoes, Lichis and miscellaneous grafts and flower plants at cheapest cost. Graft catalogue free. Superintendent, Universal Nursery, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga. (10501)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, on FRIDAY the 29th July, 1938 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1938.
2. To elect Directors in place of Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw Kt. and Messrs. A. Geddis, R. W. Pullock, Shapurjee Pallonjee Mistry, Manoobhai Doongursee, Farrokh E. Bharucha and F. S. Mehta who retire under Article 92 of the Articles of Association, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To accord sanction to the resignation of the Managing Agency of this Company by the Bombay Assurance Agencies, Ltd.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 14th July to 5th August 1938. (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
M. M. MUNDKUR,
Manager.

Bombay, 8th July, 1938.

(9022)

NOTICE.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL LOAN TENDERS.

The Government of Bombay have given their sanction to the raising of a loan of Rs. 40 lacs at 3 3/4 per cent. by the Ahmedabad Municipality for the Relief Road Scheme in four instalments of Rs. 14, 9, 9 and 8 lacs under their G. D. Res. No. 2159/33. Dated 2-4-38 with the condition that THE ISSUE PRICE OF THE LOAN SHALL NOT BE BELOW PAR. The first instalment of Rs. 14 lacs will be raised on 4-8-1938.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from the public so as to reach the Chief Officer, on or before 4 p.m. of 22-7-1938. An amount equal to 5 per cent of the face value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender without which no tender will be considered. The detailed prospectus of the loan and the tender form can be had from the Chief Acct. of the Ahmedabad Municipality on application or personally during office hours on working days. The interest will be paid from 4-8-1938 or from the date the amount of debentures allotted in full is paid into the municipal treasury, whichever is later.

With a view to relieve congestion of traffic on the main arterial road of the City, particularly the Gandhi Road, the Municipality has prepared the Relief Road Project which is estimated to cost Rs. 41,23,000. This loan is to be raised to meet the cost of the above project.

Interest at 3 3/4 per cent will be paid in half yearly instalments at the Municipal Office either in cash or by cheques on the production of debentures on the dates specified thereon.

The period of repayment of the Capital is fixed at 30 years at the end of which the debentures will be redeemed at par. The Municipality has, however, reserved to itself the power to redeem any instalment of the loan at any time after ten years with 3 months' previous notice. The Municipality has provided a Sinking Fund at 3 per cent the balance of which will be invested in public securities.

The rates, taxes and recoveries of the Municipality realized under the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, are offered as security for the loan. The statements of revenue and expenditure, submitted and published with the loan application, for the years 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 show an average annual surplus of Rs. 8,14,657.

Government have authority to inspect the work and the accounts of the loan under rule 12 of the Local Authorities Loan Rules, 1923, and to attach the Municipal Funds in case the Municipality makes a default in payment of interest or Capital.

The raising of the 2nd instalment of the loan which was to be raised in September-October 1938 has been postponed to September-October, 1939, in accordance with the General Board's Resolution No. 2169, dated 31-3-38.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Dated, 11-7-1938.

9018.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 300 maunds of Dry Mosambi Peels of superior quality and from fresh crop, to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road. A small sample of Mosambi peels should accompany the tender, for approval.

Tenderers should deposit a sum of Rs. 200 into a Government Treasury and forward a chalan along with the tenders.

The undersigned will receive tenders not later than 12 noon (S. T.) on the 1st August, 1938.

(Sd.) H. F. KNIGHT.
Commissioner of Excise, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th July, 1938.

9013.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. USMAN AHMED has contracted to sell to our client Mr. AHMEDBHOY OOMERBHOY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bapty Road and Grant Road and known as Osman Building in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 291 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 3138, New No. 10025, Old Survey No. 4480, 4481 and New Survey No. 5736 & 5737 and Cadastral Survey No. 1013, Byculla Division bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 25 & 26 and Street Nos. 160 to 168 and which said premises are bounded on the East by Bapty Road, on the West by a Gully, on the North by the property of Goculdas Madhavji and on the South by the property of Mathuradas Goculdas.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1938.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9023.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of Bai LACKYBAI KARIMKHAN, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately an actress, residing at New Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay. .... Deceased.

Bai TAJO, daughter of the deceased Bai Lackybai Karimkhan by her first husband Ahmed Khan of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir PATRICK BLACKWELL, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 2nd day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 2nd day of July, 1938.

AMERCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

(9025)

Public Notices

KAROL PROJECT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of strainer pipes, plain pipes bends sockets etc., for the equipment of the Karol Tube Well Project. Instructions to Firms wishing to tender and specifications can be obtained on application, from Officer on Special Duty, Tube Well Investigation, Irrigation Secretariat, "Ellerslie" Simla. E.

Tenders must be received by noon on 9th August and will be opened on 10th. August 1938 at 12-00 noon in the office of the Officer on Special Duty, Tube Well Investigation, at the Irrigation Secretariat, "Ellerslie", Simla E. The successful Tenderer will be informed within one week and the first supply may be required at any date after 1st. October in accordance with the terms of the accepted tender.

(9019)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAKHMIDAS LALBHAI and his wife Bai NARMADABAI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Spinner Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamathipura 2nd Street, without the Fort and in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-two square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3498-3499, New No. 10257, Old Survey Nos. 3078-3079, New Survey No. 5864 and Cadastral Survey No. 944 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1108 and Street Nos. 53-55 and New Street No. 36 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Janoo Shewjon or towards the West by the property of Bawa Vithalnath, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Kamathipura 2nd Street.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1938.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9021.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FERROUS AND TEAKWOOD SCRAP AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, HAJI BUNDER DEPOT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, sell by public Auction at Haji Bunder Depot, on TUESDAY the 26th July, 1938, at 10 a. m. (S. T.), large lots of ferrous and teakwood scrap, including, springs, bars, bolts, frame plates, boiler pieces, tanks, wagon body plates, underframes, coupling screws, buffer plungers, brake, blocks, steel tyres, wheels, centres, skeleton wheels, steel tubes, C. I. pots, chairs, Tie-bars, stanchions, pumps, meters, casting bolts, nuts, spikes, keys coiled, steel slippers, iron sheets, loco non-loco boilers, wagon bodies, cuttings, punchings, steel rails, scrap wooden sleepers, teak wood, corrugated sheets, iron scrap, etc. Also 15 tons steel tanks, cupboards, racks, etc., lying at General Stores Depot, Parel.

A deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on each lot.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT PAREL VILLAGE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Pathare & Liladhar Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Abdul Latif Usman, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Transfer of Mortgage dated 7th February, 1936 and Further Charge dated 16th March, 1936 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 14th day of July, 1938, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Government Toka land with the buildings situate at Parel Village admeasuring 680.35 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 293 of the Parel Sewri Division and bearing Municipal F Ward Nos. 2680, 2681 (1), (2) and 2683 and Street Nos. 1374, 1375, 1375(a), 1377 and the remaining portion of about 100 square yards or thereabouts has been given to Kashinath Jivanand and Chogli Dholo Waman who pay the Fazandari ground rent.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land with the buildings situate at Parel Village admeasuring 213 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 293 of the Parel Sewri Division Municipal F Ward No. 2677, 2678 and 2679 and Street No. 1371, 1372 and 1373.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of Government land with the house situate on the Southern side of Parel Village admeasuring 89 square yards or thereabouts bearing No. 1/32 Cadastral Survey No. 292 of Parel Sewri Division and Municipality under F Ward No. 2681 (2) and Street No. 63A.

For Further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

D. MISTRY & CO.

Grand Auction Sale of Solid Teak artistic design complete Bungalow and modern office furniture, Semi-grand Broodwood Piano, Typewriters, Cabinet Sewing machine, Hall lamp, photo frame, cabinet and portable Gramophone, carpet, rich cut glassware, crockery, best platedware, etc., on (SUNDAY), the 17th Inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.). At "Ferndall" Bungalow, Caddle Road, Opp. the School, Mahim. Property of B. R. Thompson, Esqr. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

SECOND Glorious Week
"PATH OF GLORY"
STARRING:
Bai SUNDERBAI, PRABHADEVI
PARASHAR, NAVIN YAGNIK.
"TANDAVANRITYA"
The Dance of Universal Dissolution
BY
SITARADEVI
Winner of the TAGORE MEDAL for the Dance Art & of the Gohar Gold Medal for Screen Performance
THE DANCE of SHIVA—
—The THIRD in the TRINITY!
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

3RD WEEK
SAGAR'S
WE THREE
Starring:
MOTILAL — MAYA
ROSE — YAKUB
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
THE ROXY

BHULABHAI AND NARIMAN

Nizam's Govt. Communique On Riot Case Defence

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 12.

The following official communique is issued to-day:—

As a result of the ban placed on the entry of Mr. K. F. Nariman into Hyderabad, His Exalted Highness' Government have offered to defray to the extent of Rs. 500 a day any additional expenditure that may be involved in the defence of the accused now under trial before the Hyderabad High Court in connection with the Hyderabad communal disturbances.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has been engaged by the accused as their counsel and to the extent above specified, His Exalted Highness' Government shall defray any additional expenditure that may be involved in Mr. Desai being engaged by the accused in place of Mr. Nariman whose entry into the state was not considered by the Government to be in the public interest."—A. P.

CIVILIAN VISITS ART GALLERY

Excellent Collection Of Paintings From India China & Japan

(From Our Correspondent).

MADANAPALLE, July 10.

Mr. Carlston M.A., I.C.S., visited the Chitralayam Art Gallery yesterday. He was conducted round the gallery by R. R. Nippani, who explained to the Collector what every picture represented.

The Chitralayam Art gallery was the outcome of the efforts of Dr. J. H. Cousins to interpret Eastern art to the Occidental. With this aim in view both Doctor and Mrs. Cousins toured the whole length and breadth of India and with the aid of Japanese, Chinese, and the American artists were able to secure for their art gallery paintings in original of the rarest variety in kind and unsurpassing. In the harmony of colour and technique of detail. Nor were the Indian painters left out of account.

Dr. Cousins who was invited by Rabindranath Tagore stayed at Santiniketan and brought back to the gallery paintings in original of such modern artists like Asitkumar-Haldar Mukulse, Gogendranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Sakuntala Rao, Sarada and Ranada Ukil, Kanu Desai, Venkatappa Damarla Ramarao, Rahman Chugati, and others. Tourists and travellers never fail to visit this gallery which is unique in itself, in their tour in South India.

Mr. Carlston was very much impressed with the art of Ranada and Sarada Ukil and expressed that they the Westerners owed a debt of gratitude to Dr. Cousins who was a pioneer in the field of interpretation of Oriental art to the Occidental. He thanked Mr. R. R. Nippani for having given him a lucid exposition of what every picture stood for and the idea it represented.

PUNJAB PRESS BILL CONDEMNED

(From Our Correspondent).

MADANAPALLE, July 9.

A meeting of the Madanapalle journalists was held this evening in the Jignasa Lodge with Prof. E. N. Subramanyam, Associate Editor of the "Scholar" Palgnat in the chair.

Amongst those present were, Rev. Devasagayam, Secretary of the local Y.M.C.A., Mr. Nuthi Radhakrishnayya, K. Krishnaswamy of "Madras Mail", S. Subbarama Sastri of "Andhra Patrika" and R. R. Nippani.

Mr. R. R. Nippani while reading the minutes of the previous meetings said that they owed a great deal to the impetus given to the association of Mr. Indulal Yagnik, J. Bhokari, Mr. A. K. Ghose, and Mr. Ranadive who were here during the months of May and June, 1938.

He deplored the attitude of the Indian States towards the press in general and referred to certain States where newspapers were altogether prohibited, if they should carry on anti-State propaganda.

Referring to the legislation to be pushed through by the Punjab Government to cripple the press and make it impossible to carry on its primary function, he protested against the Bill as it was a most retrograde and reactionary measure.

Prof. E. N. Subramanyam supported the resolution moved by R. R. Nippani in the above matter and was unanimously passed.

ANAND TALUKA VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent).

ANAND, July 12.

The Anand taluka village improvement committee has appointed a sub-committee to make an exhaustive survey of the possibilities of improvement work in the taluka.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

A REALLY PLEASANT AND EFFECTIVE ANTISEPTIC MOUTHWASH
Odol

WANTED

SOLE SELLING AGENTS or DISTRIBUTORS for Bombay Presidency for Kumar Chemical Works, (Birla Brothers, Ltd.), 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, Manufacturing Snow, Cream, Scented Hair Oil. Only established firms having trained salesmen on the staff, need apply with satisfactory references.

QUICK VITALITY AFTER FEVER

Doctors will tell you once your temperature falls it's all important to re-build your wasted nerve and muscle tissues.

But your stomach is too weak to digest ordinary foods, the thought of them turns you sick.

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Slim while you eat, Slim while you play—while you work. It's simple. . . . the REDUSA way. Eat as you will, play and work as much as you like while taking the excellent REDUSA course, but, within a very short time you will become gloriously slim—without appearing thin. Bring gracefulness, the allure of youth back to yourself again. Start doing it today. . . . . the REDUSA way. Ask for literature.

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Redusa costs Rs. 2/8 per bottle; postage extra. But as a special offer you can obtain three bottles of REDUSA for as low as Rs. 6/12—including all packing and postage. Send for them today.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

The Coroner's jury passed a verdict of accidental death on Bhagoji Govind (12) who was employed as waiter in tea shop at Kurla, on July 8, the boy, had accidentally fallen into a pot of boiling water, as the result of which, he died in the K. E. M. Hospital where he was removed with serious injuries.

A woman named Kamalabai residing at Kennedy Bridge was stabbed seriously by an assailant who is at large, during the early hours today.

Kamalabai was operated upon in the J. J. Hospital in the abdomen as a sequel and is lying in a precarious condition.

The Lamington Road Police are investigating.

The body being in a highly decomposed condition the cause of death cannot be ascertained although it appears to be a case of accidental drowning was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury today at the inquest held on Sakharam Bhagya (40) who was found floating in the sea at Sassoon Dock yesterday morning. Police took charge of the boly.

A woman named Satabai Vishnu (25) was alleged to have been stabbed to death by her husband on the 2nd floor Parmanand Karsandas chawl, Mayor Sassoon Mill lane, Fergusson Road, yesterday at about 1.30 p.m. When the place was visited by the police they found that the deceased's husband Vishnu Nagu Gawde had jumped down from the second floor and was badly injured. Vishnu Nagu was immediately removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition. The deceased woman was found dead in the room with several stab wounds on her person. A blood-stained knife and a blood-stained scythe were found in the room. The dead body was taken charge of by the police and sent to the Morgue.

The inquest was adjourned for police investigation till July.

Income Tax Employee Acquitted

"I do not think the evidence, if un-rebutted would warrant the conviction of the accused" observed Mr. K. J. Khamatta Additional Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, discharging Mr. M. B. Lopez an income-tax employee who was charged with assulting a postman.

The complaint of the post-man was that he was manhandled for knocking at the door to deliver letters without putting them in a box placed outside for the purpose.

Mr. Lopez stated that he only reprimanded the post-man on the occasion.

The Magistrate did not believe that the accused who was also a Government servant would have treated the post-man in the manner stated. Besides the nature of evidence led was found to be unsatisfactory.

A collision occurred last evening opposite the Mahim Post Office yesterday when lorry No. 8656 is alleged to have overtaken lorry No. 4623 on the wrong side of Lady Jamshedji Road while proceeding towards Mahim Causeway.

After the collision the former lorry, it was stated, mounted the footpath, knocking down a telegraph post and a letter-box. It stopped at a distance of 29 feet, near the wall of the post office.

Three persons in the lorry and two persons walking on the footpath were injured. Two of them were detained in hospital, one being suspected of a fracture of the spine.

Hadi Velji, Driver of the lorry which mounted the foopath, was placed before the Dadar Court on a charge of rash and negligent driving. He was enlarged on bail in a sum of Rs. 200, cash Rs. 75, till the 27th instant.

Case Transferred To Agra

In the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day the Magistrate announced that a case which was due to be heard by him to-day had been transferred to the Court of the District Magistrate, Agra.

The transfer was effected by a notification No 493/4 of the Home Department dated June 16, 1938, directing the Chief Presidency Magistrate to send the papers connected with that case, to the District Magistrate Agra.

The order was in respect of a complaint of defamation filed by Maheshwar Balakrishna Harshe against Mahomed Vasiuddin and Ajajuddin Nizamuddin. The complainant was an Assistant Station Master at Rajaki Mandi, a wayside station near Agra. A Petition signed by the two accused and others was sent to the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, alleging that the complainant extorted money from poor passengers and that he harassed them if he was not satisfied in his demands. The petition, it appears, was inquired into by the G. T. M. and the allegations were found to be baseless.

On October 11, 1937, the complainant filed a complaint of defamation before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay as the publication of the libel had been made in Bombay. The case was posted for hearing to-day.

In the meanwhile, it appears that the accused sent a Petition to Government under Section 527 Sub-Section one, of the Criminal Procedure Code, requesting the transfer of the case to Agra.

When the case was called today the Magistrate announced that the papers had already been sent to Agra.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, counsel for the complainant said that this was a gross interference by the Executive with the Judiciary in the city especially when the statement in the petition made by the accused for the transfer of the case was not allowed to be controverted by the complainant and the complainant and his counsel were kept absolutely in the dark as to what was happening behind the scene.

IN DEFENCE OF INDIAN CULTURE

Dr. Anand's Talk At Children's Academy

On Monday afternoon last, the Principal and staff of the Children's Academy, Gamdevi, honoured Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, the well-known Indian novelist and critic, at a tea party at which Prof. Menzes, Prof. Choksi, Prof. Patwardhan, Mr. Harin Chattopadhyaya and others were present.

The Principal, Mr. Sthalekar introducing the distinguished guest of the afternoon said "He is one of those India's cultural ambassadors who have made themselves felt in England and abroad. We would welcome him among us as Man, Artist, and Patriot.

Dr. Anand speaking amidst cheers said:

In India we have been complacently assuming that we represent a culture which had had a glorious past. In reality that cultural heritage of ours is dead and will continue to mean nothing to us, so long as we don't live it and bring it in line with the conditions of life to-day. With the advent of the West we had the doubtful privilege of having our own culture interpreted to us by condescending Western scholars, which has left a record that is anything but complimentary to Ancient India.

A most deplorable result of this inability to understand our culture has been the inauguration of the pernicious system of our education by Macaulay. This system is an outrage the like of which has never been heard of in the world. It has done and is still doing incalculable harm to Indian life. But it is foolish to expect that the Westerner, apart from various political Imperialistic or economic bias, can ever rightly understand our culture.

The movement towards a new Humanism really meant that Art and culture could not be considered divorced from its natural matrix of life. This conclusion was reinforced by those sudden developments in political Europe which led to the Spanish War.

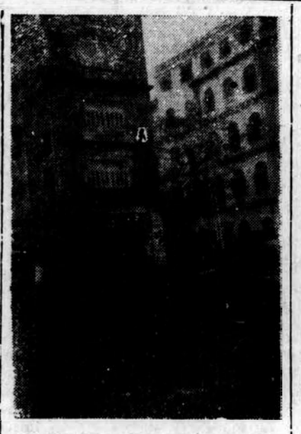
The three great cultural heritages of China, of India and of the West are to-day faced with the same fate at the hands of Imperialism, Nazism and Fascism which are forms of the same evil and if the struggle in China and the West is more active and spectacular; it is none the-less true that India sails in the same boat.

Karnatak Sangh Anniversary

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Karnatak Sangh, writes:—

It is decided to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Karnatak Sangh on Sunday, 24th July, 1938, at the Brahman Sabha Hall, Girgaum, Bombay. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, will preside. The proposed programme starts with a dinner at 11 a.m. on the day, followed by an Elocution Competition at 3 p.m., speeches, presidential address and vocal music, concluding at 8 p.m. with the staging of a short Kannada drama entitled "Adene Irali".

Further details may be obtained from the Secretaries, 17 Dandekar Building, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay 4.



HUGE BRANCH OF A TREE THAT GAVE WAY AND FELL DOWN ON HORNBY ROAD ON MONDAY WHEN A HEAVY GALE SWEPT OVER BOMBAY.

Haagsche Post.
STILL WAITING TO BURY THE SPANISH WAR.

"BAGHBAN" IN HIGH COURT

Prabhat's Suit Against General Films

The notice of motion taken out by the Prabhat Film Co. of Poona against the General Films, Ltd., of Bombay, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court on Wednesday.

By this notice of motion, the plaintiffs asked for an interim injunction to restrain the defendants from releasing their film "Baghban," which is announced to be released at the Imperial next Saturday.

The plaintiffs claimed that under a contract, dated January 24, 1936, they engaged the well-known actor Baba Saheb Nandrekar for a period of three years. But they gave him special permission to play in the defendants' first film "Chandrarao More," after the completion of which he was to rejoin the plaintiffs.

In breach of the contract, however, Nandrekar was continued to play in the defendants' second film "Baghban."

The plaintiffs, therefore, filed the suit and took out this notice of motion.

THE PLAINT

The plaintiffs stated that they had acquired a great skill and experience in selecting actors and actresses and even took up untrained persons and trained them for film work.

On March 21, 1938, the plaintiffs addressed a notice to the defendants warning them against employing Nandrekar in breach of his agreement with the plaintiffs.

They submitted that the defendants should not be allowed to take advantage of their own wrongful act. They should, therefore, be restrained from exhibiting the film "Baghban."

The plaintiffs also claimed to be owners of copyright in all songs sung by Nandrekar and wanted an injunction to restrain the defendants from performing in public all such songs.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants denied the plaintiffs' allegations.

They stated that in October 1936 when Nandrekar was away in Kolhapur, the plaintiffs engaged some other actor in his place and notified to Nandrekar that they had no work to give to him. The contract between him and the plaintiffs had, therefore, terminated at that time.

WHY PLAINTIFFS CLAIMED HIM.

Later in January, 1938, the defendants' film "Chandrarao More" in which Nandrekar took a prominent part proved a great success. It was then only that the plaintiffs wrote to Nandrekar on January 29, 1938, alleging that he had committed a breach of the contract. To this Nandrekar replied that there was no contract subsisting at that time.

It was submitted by the defendants that on account of the plaintiffs' conduct and the latches in not taking prompt action to enforce the alleged contract, the plaintiffs were not entitled to the interim injunction, which they claimed.

In any event, they further submitted, an interim injunction could not be granted against them as they were not a party to the alleged contract.

The case is proceeding.

KISAN STRUGGLES IN INDIA.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Jt. Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, will speak on "Kisan Struggles in India" on Sunday, at 9-30 a.m. at the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Congress House.

ABNORMAL RISE IN RENTS FOR WORKING CLASS QUARTERS

Municipality Must Take Up Building Work, Says Tenants League

The Managing Committee of the "G" Ward Tenants League has sent the following to the Rent Inquiry Committee:—

There is a decided tendency towards increasing the rents of Working class residential quarters particularly single room tenements. There is evidently an increase in working class residential quarters from 30 to 50 per cent.

According to our estimate the net return on the Capital invested in working class dwellings comes to 12 to 14 per cent whereas the net return on capital invested in middle class dwellings comes to 8 to 10 per cent.

Four to five per cent would be a fair return on the capital invested in building activities. The paying capacity of the tenants must also be taken into consideration, which must be in all cases less than 10 per cent (not more than 10 per cent) of his income. According to the "Report on the Enquiry into middle class family Budgets in Bombay City (1928)" the rent which a middle class family pays is about 20 per cent of his income which in our view as said above should not be more than 10 per cent of his income.

Fixed Deposits give a maximum return of 2 per cent. Taking recent instance of Government Loan floated by the Reserve Bank of India the return on the investment in only 3 per cent. This return when compared with the return on capital invested in buildings of working class and of middle class shows the proportion of net return to 1.5 in case of working class dwellings and 1.3 in case of middle class dwellings.

As we are decidedly in favour of regulating rent by Legislation in our opinion restriction should be in the form of net return on capital. The housing accommodation should be undertaken not by the Government but by Municipality or bodies such as Co-operative Housing Societies, etc. In our opinion some form of Municipal socialization of housing problem such as is evident in western cities particularly in Vienna is desirable.

If the building activities are taken up the Municipality or such other bodies as suggested above the landlords will certainly come down and lower the rents as desired.

Raising loans at low rate of interest.

In general the rent of dwellings of working class and middle class, is collected by the Landlord according to Hindi calendars, which is followed even by non-Hindu landlords as it is to their benefit.

Hence there is a necessity of enacting a legislation compelling the landlords to collect the rent only according to English Calendar.

In addition to above replies to the following points are necessary to be considered if a real relief is intended to be given to the tenants.

(1) The system of depositing one month's rent with landlords should either be done away with or landlords should be made to pay interest in the same proportion as to net return to the landlord would be allowed by the Legislation.

(2) Looking to the present decrease in electric charges the landlord should be compelled to give separate submeters to the tenants and the actual cost of consumption should only be collected for which the tenant should be supplied with a receipt.

(3) If no relief is given to the petty shop-keepers it would affect indirectly the poor and middle class tenants and the problematical relief which would be given to them by one hand will be snatched away by the other nand in the shape of higher prices they will have to pay in purchasing their daily commodities. As soon as the landlords saw that the question of shops is not included n the Enquiry Committee's questionnaire they have served the shopkeepers with notices of increase in rent from 50 per cent onwards.

POPULAR RATE IN VOGUE AT LAST!

Taxis To Fly 4-Anna Flag

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union:—

At the last annual general meeting of the above Union held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on 21st June, 1938, where about 500 members were present, a referendum was taken over the issue of 'Four annas' V/s. 'Six annas' rate. The referendum resulted in only 9 out of the whole audience voting for the six-anna rate while all the others were in favour of four-anna rate.

As per resolution of the general body a referendum was also taken in the course of the last fortnight of absentee members and the total referendum taken to date in the office of the Union stands as follows:—

408 Taxi-owner-drivers in favour of four-anna rate.

272 Taxi-drivers in favour of four-anna rate.

20 Taxi-owner-drivers in favour of six-anna rate.

Government was thereafter approached with a request that, as it was based upon the principle of democracy, Government should give consent to the demand of the Taxi Union's vote for four-anna and satisfy the true democracy of its principle. So far no reply having been received from the Home Member of the Government of Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER REPLIES.

The Commissioner of Police was asked by the Union if any device painted on the taxi indicating the will of the taxi drivers to ply at the rate of Four Annas would be permissible; but the Commissioner of Police has pointed out that while such a device would not be permissible a Flag like the old 'B. T. D. Union' would be permissible.

The members of the Union have now taken a final decision through their Managing Committee that all should ply with the symbol of the B. T. D. U. Flag from a date which should be shortly announced. New Flags which will be installed on the front part of the car are under preparation at the orders of the Union and necessary arrangements are being made to once again launch the huge campaign and fight out the issue of the rate in the above manner till Government themselve give Four Annas on the Meter.

Negotiations have been concluded for the transfer of the business of the Central Exchange Bank of India, which is the London subsidiary of the Central Bank of India to the chief foreign branch of Barclays Bank.

Fruit Farming

FRUIT IS ESSENTIALLY an item on our Daily Menu to keep us in the pink of health. The King, the Doctor, the Layman, and last but not least the Beggar realizes its value.

IN INDIA:—Fruit Industry is a neglected affair in spite of there being big avenues for it. We are ever ready to help you to achieve your ends towards its success. We have the largest and most reliable stock of Grafts, Plants and Seeds of all kinds and descriptions.

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TELEPHONE 31045

—LAST DAY TO-DAY—

—ALSO—
LOUIS-SCHMELING FIGHT

Beginning To-morrow

"GREAT" is the word for it!

Because its three fine stars at their mightiest . . . its amazing spectacle . . . its grand story of love and sacrifice . . . nominate it for undying screen fame!

Miss Helen Jacobs' Sporting Fight

Controversy In Women's Singles Final At Wimbledon

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, July 4.

Helen does not know Helen very well. That is why they do not have much to say to each other.

When Helen Wills Moody defeated Helen Jacobs and won the women's championship at Wimbledon on Saturday July 2, people wondered.

Though Helen Jacobs was suffering from the pain of her wrenched ankle, she and Helen Wills Moody did not speak to each other.

When they shook hands at the end of the match, the loser murmured something, and that was all.

IN TROUSERS

Yesterday, dressed in dark green trousers and jersey, Helen Jacobs left her typewriter to tell reporters what had happened. All day she had worked at her novel in a room overlooking the empty, flower-bordered Richmond Park tennis court of her host, Sir Louis Greig.

She walked very slowly, leaning on a stick and dragging her injured foot.

"I told Mrs. Wills Moody when we shook hands," she said, "that I was sorry the match had to end that way. It's so dull for the spectators.

"Mrs. Wills Moody is so intent upon her game that I don't think she has a thought for anything else when she is on the court.

MILES APART

"There is no ill-feeling on my side. Mrs. Wills Moody and I do not have much chance to see each other, although we were members of the same club in California.

"When I am in America I am busy with my writing, and I spend most of my time in the Eastern States. Mrs. Wills Moody is usually in the West. And then I've spent the better part of the past four years over here.

"I expect that's why we don't have much to talk about.

"I'll be trying for the championship at Wimbledon again next year."

UNFORTUNATE FINISH

Meanwhile the unfortunate finish of the Wimbledon lawn tennis final between the two Americans, Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, has caused considerable controversy in New York.

The action of Mrs. Moody in continuing the game without suggesting that her disabled opponent should take a few minutes' respite for treatment is greatly regretted.

The pluck of Miss Jacobs in playing on with a strained tendon is praised, and sympathy in her defeat by 6—4, 6—0 is widespread.

Some commentators do not hesitate to criticise what they consider as lack of consideration by Mrs. Moody.

Opinions cabled from London to the American Press include an interview with Mrs. Moody, in which she said: "It was very difficult for me to know what to do. I felt I should do something, yet I seemed to have no other choice than to go on with the game."

Miss Jacobs is reported to have said: "I think Mrs. Moody did the right thing to continue playing without expressing sympathy."

Miss Marble, the American woman champion, said: "Thousands of spectators must have had an unpleasant taste in their mouths when the game ended. Miss Jacobs, despite her injury, went after every shot like a good soldier. I could see tears running down her cheeks from sheer pain. She sat down for a minute and might have been given time off for treatment.

"Mrs. Moody never deviated one moment from her set purpose of finishing off the match as speedily as possible."

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS

Results Of The Annual Examinations

The Hon. Secretary, Medical Board of the B.C.A. Corps, writes: The Annual Certificate Examinations in (I) First Aid to the Injured, (II) Home Nursing, (III) Hygiene, (IV) Sanitation and (V) Ambulancing and the Instructors' Examinations in (VI) First Aid to the Injured and (VII) Home Nursing, of the Volunteers of the Brigade were conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed by the Medical Board of the Society consisting of Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar, Lt. Col. Jalal M. Shah, Drs. H. V. Tilak, V. G. Rele, B. G Vad, W. N. Welinkar, K. M. Shah, J. J. Merchant, J. R. Desai and N. A. Parikh in July, 1938, and the following volunteers of the Brigade have been declared successful in order of merit:—

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

PASSED WITH HONOURS:—Pte. Sarala J. Deshmukh.

FIRST CLASS:—Pte. Dhairyabala N. Nanavati.

SECOND CLASS:—Ptes. Nathalal D. Raichura, Mulji P. Modi and Ratilal D. Paurana.

PASS CLASS:—Ptes. Bhagwanji T. Samani, Manjula M. Nanavati, Sushila N. Parikh, Hemraj B. Singada, Prabodhchandra M. Modi, Bhadra C. Bhatt, Suman K. Kumathekar, Nanda M. Mehta, Jamnadas M. Davani and Kanji L. Panchamatia.

HOME NURSING

PASS CLASS:—L|Cpl. Sarala M. Munim and L|Cpl. Nanji K. Tanna

HYGIENE

PASS CLASS:—Cpl. Hasumati M. Mody.

SANITATION

PASS CLASS:—Sgt.|Maj. Nilanjana B. Mehta.

AMBULANCING

SECOND CLASS:—2nd Lt. Yogendra D. Mehta.

INSTRUCTORS IN FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

L|Cpl. Nanji K. Tanna.

INSTRUCTORS IN HOME NURSING

Sgt.|Maj. Nilanjana B. Mehta.

PRIZES

The "First Aid" Examination Cup has been awarded to Pte. Sarala J. Deshmukh.

The "Home Nursing" Examination Cup has been awarded to L|Cpl. Sarala M. Munim.

The "Hygiene" Examination Cup has been awarded to Cpl. Hasumati M. Mody.

The "Sanitation" Examination Cup has been awarded to Sgt.|Maj. Nilanjana B. Mehta.

The "Ambulancing" Examination Cup has been awarded to 2nd Lt. Yogendra D. Mehta.

Need Of Ambulance Training

Mr. B. H. Mehta, Officer Commanding, the Bombay City Ambulance Corps, in the course of an appeal says:

In every "real" home there must be some one who understands—First-Aid, knows the symptoms of diseases, the nursing of the sick, the action of drugs and who possesses information about food values. Such knowledge makes the home healthy and happy and it may be the means of saving the life of a loved one. It should be realised that the acquisition of such knowledge is not a drudgery, but a real pleasure.

BE PREPARED

Emergencies often arise and have to be dealt with by persons who have had no professional training. When some one is injured or suddenly becomes ill, those about him naturally wish to do something for his relief. Many lives have been lost through ignorance of the proper way to arrest bleeding, to restore a suffocated person and so on. Therefore, it is not only to the interest of but the duty of everyone to acquire some knowledge of First-Aid.

The Ambulance Corps teaches you what to do in emergencies, how to prevent disease and how to be healthy. A course of 5 years in Ambulancing together with special training in Drilling, Stretcher-Exercises, Fire-man's work, Camping, etc., will make you an ideal-humanitarian. There are no fees, no charges for these valuable courses—on the contrary a complete uniform is given to you free of cost on your joining the Corps. The only thing that is required of you is regular attendance on two Parades per week, each of an hour's duration.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

It has been decided to start a day and night Free First-Aid and Ambulance Service Station. This will be followed by (i) The First-Aid Box Service, (ii) The Sick Bed Requisite Service, (iii) The Slum-land Service and such other public utility services.

Those desirous of joining should communicate with the Officer Commanding Bombay City Ambulance Corps, Peerbhoy Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 4.

Harwood League 2nd Div.

VICTORY FOR B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Bombay City 'B' Beaten By 2 Goals To 1

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway earned full points in their Wednesday's engagement, in the second division, of the Harwood League Football Tournament, defeating the second string of the Bombay City, by 2 goals to 1, at the St. Xaviers' College Ground, at Parel.

The City players attacked hard in the opening phases of the game, as a result of which, Jackson, their inside-right, gave them the lead in about the 10th minute, beating the railway goalkeeper with a fast long shot. The railway would have gone further in arrears, but for an excellent save by their custodian. This was a fine angular shot by Caltrep the City right-winger. The Railwaymen retaliated and D. McHugh wasted a good scoring opportunity by fumbling with the ball, when at close quarters of the City goal.

McHugh made amends a little later, when his good dribbling and control on the ball, took him past the opposing backs and he put his side on terms, getting the better of Ellwood confidently from a near range.

The score-board read 1—1, when the teams changed ends.

Soon after crossing over the railway team forged ahead, D. McHugh finding the net off a rising corner-kick.

Following this the Railwaymen continually pinned their opponents in their area and kept the defenders working hard. During this period Krishna, D'Souza and D. McHugh missed one likely opening each.

The final whistle found the B. B. and C. I. Railway winners by the odd goal in three.

RESULT:—

B. B. and C. I. RLY.	2 goals
BOMBAY CITY 'B'	1 goal.

TEAMS:—

B. B. and C. I.: Leach; P. Corr and Travao; Page, Dadoo and Alexander; H. McHugh, Davies, D'Souza, D. McHugh and Krishna.

BOMBAY CITY 'B': Ellwood; Ellwood (jr.) and Montgomerry; Preece, S. Thomson and Stewart; Caltrep, Jackson, B. Carr, Griffiths and Deatker.

REFEREE: Mr. L. Hibbert.

TO-DAY'S GAME

G. I. P. Railway Ground, Parel, 5-50 p.m. Y. M. C. A. vs. BOMBAY TELEPHONE.

OLD TRAFFORD'S RECORD

The Old Trafford ground seems to hold the record for drawn and abandoned Test matches between England and Australia.

Since England defeated Australia in 1905 by an innings and 80 runs not a single Test was won either by England or Australia at Manchester.

Hitherto fourteen Tests have been played at Old Trafford. England won three and Australia two.

England holds the record for the highest total for the Tests at Manchester. In 1934 England scored 627 runs for nine wickets.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND VILLAGERS CLASH

TEZPUR (Assam), July 13.

A serious clash occurred between a number of Government servants and the residents of an interior village in this districts, about 100 miles from the headquarters.

In the course of the clash, the villagers snatched away a gun belonging to the Sub-Deputy Collector and assaulted him with other employees working under him.

The cause of the clash is still unknown.

On receipt of a telegram from the Sub-Deputy Collector, the Deputy Commissioner sent the Police Superintendent with armed police to the place of occurrence. —United Press.

Indian Historical Records Commission

SIMLA, July 13.

The Government of India have appointed Mr. D. N. Banerji, Reader in Politics in the Dacca University, and Mr. K. K. Basu, Professor of History in the T. N. J. College of Bhagalpur, as corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of three years with effect from June 17 last.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s.

Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc|s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc|s. for Transmission II.

a.m.

8-0 Early Music. 11-30 Krishnabai Hukkeri.

12-0 noon Yesterday's Talk. Personalities I have met, talk in Marathi by K. R. Tatnis.

p.m.

12-15 Some Sarangs. 12-35 Omkarnath. 12-50 AIR Chorus. 12-55 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Orchestral Concert. 5-30 Bombay Orchestra. 5-40 Songs from Vidyapati. 6-0 Sazgiri on the Sarangi. 6-10 Ghazal and Geet. 6-30 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 7-0 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Sa-re-ga. 8-15 Khan Sahib Abdul Karim. 8-30 Khuni Kon? Drama in Marathi by B. R. Bhagwat. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Compositions of Iqbal. 9-30 News. 9-45 Contract Bridge. Talk by C. S. D'Andrade.

Bombay I: Medium-wave.

p.m.

10-0 Hirabai Barodekar.

Bombay II: Short-wave.

p.m.

10-10 Chamber Music.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc|s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Music. 7-20 Merry Melodies. 7-35 Shamimbai. 7-55 Shamshadbai. 8-15 Instrumental Interlude. 8-20 Classical Music, News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

12-0 noon Picked by a Lucknow Listener.

p.m.

1-0 Popular Music.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 Shamimbai. 6-30 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 Chughtai and His Octet. 7-15 Ghazals. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Shamimbai. 8-15 Delhi's Beggar Problem. 8-30 Rakshas. 8-50 Old Favourites. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Louis and his Aces. 9-50 Matters of Moment. 10-5 Louis and his Aces (contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, 9,590 kc|s.

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres 4,995 kc|s.

p.m.

6-0 to 7-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Shamimbai. 7-45 Shamimbai. 8-0 to 10-5 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-5 Mixed Melodies. 10-25 Shamimbai. 10-40 Shamshadbai. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the programmes from Delhi II will be broadcast also on the following wavelengths:

Transmissions I & II: 19.8m. 15,160 kc|s.

Transmission III: 31.3m., 9,590 kc|s.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370m., 810 kc|s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 Market Rates. 12-41 Radio Quartette. Weather for Ocean. 1-36 School Broadcast. 1-51 Biman Ghose. 1-57 Our Universe, by K. P. Ghose. 2-6 Records. 5-6 p.m. Megh. 6-6 for countryside. 6-36 Jantri Sangha. 6-46 Ashit Mukerjee. 7-1 Manorama. 7-21 Jantri Sangha. 7-31 Indubala. 7-51 Books I have read twice, talk in Bengali by H. Kabir. 8-6 News weather (Bengali). 8-21 Zamiruddin Khan. 8-41 Indubala. 9-1 Commercial news weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Vocal recital. 9-41 Orchestral interlude. 9-50 Matters of moment from B B C. 10-5 Ted Frangopoulo.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

5-30 p.m. Announcement in Hindustani. 5-40 Punjabi Naat. 5-50 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 6-15 Rabab clarionet and Tabla. 6-20 Shamshad Begum. 6-45 Mehr Baksh. 7-0 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 7-25 Ban ki chiriya. 7-35 Shamshad Begum. 7-45 Choori wali. 8-0 Editor gives the version on truth, talk in Hindustani by Jang Bahadur Singh relayed from Lahore. 8-15 Hour with villagers. 9-15 News and weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-5 Krishna Kanhaya. 10-10 Phool wali. 10-30 G. A Khan Gwaliori. 10-40 Do Parost.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

6-30 Qawwali. 7-5 Jameel Ara of Gujrat. 7-30 For countryside. 8-0 What is truth? 8-15 Classical music. 8-40 Sardar Husain. 8-45 Mubarak Ali Khan Fateh Ali Khan and party. 9-15 News weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Classical music. 10-15 Jameel Ara. 10-30 Fateh Ali Khan. 10-40 Jameel Ara.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. 6-40 Nabi Jan Khan. 7-0 Kumari Archana Lahari. 7-25 Mohammadibai of Lucknow. 7-45 Clash of culture, talk in Hindustani by Kali Das Kapoor. 8-0 Kumari Archana Lahiri. 8-20 Nabi Jan Khan. 8-35 Mohammadibai. 8-50 Geets and Ghazals. 9-15 News weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 School-boy howlers. 10-0 Kumari Archana Lahiri. 10-20 Nabi Jan Khan. 10-40 Mohammadibai.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres, 1,420 kc/s.

5-30 p.m. Amritavali and Sundaravalli vocalists. 6-0 Carnatic orchestra. 6-10 B. Ramdas. 7-15 Our heritage, talk in Telugu by J. R. Pantulu. 7-30 Amritavalli and Sundaravalli. 8-10 Musical interlude. 8-20 Amateur music. 8-30 Sambanda Murti Achari: vocalist. 9-15 News weather. 9-30 Kalidasa talk by Kunhan Raja. 9-45 Meinert H. Grum: violin. 10-7 Gondoliers (contd.).

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres, 4,950 kc/s.

5-30 to 6-0 p.m. Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For the villager (Telugu). 6-30 For the villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 B. Ramdass: vocalist.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s. (13.93 m).
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m).
GSG (to 9.30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82 m).

7-30 p.m. Violoncello recital. 7-45 Orient Express. 8-30 Yarmouth Nights. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of moment, talk by J. A. Scott Watson. 10-5 Orchestral music. 10-15 Gentlemen V. Players: commentary.

10-10 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic programme.

TO-DAY AT 1-30 P.M.

ZENANA SHOW For LADIES

The Patriotic, Instructive Historical Jewel that—

WOMEN MUST SEE

RUNNING 6TH BIG WEEK!

KESHAVRAO DATEY KAMALABAI BARODKER in

The 'ROYAL' Release

"UMAJI NAIK"

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC

CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAUM

From SATURDAY, July 16:

BAGHBAN

GENERAL FILMS' SOUL-STIRRING SOCIAL with an ALL-STAR Cast AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA

O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep
Himalaya Maru	14th June	12th July
Yeifuku "	13th July	26th "
Melbourne "	23rd Aug	8th Sept.
London "	8th Sept	23rd "
Himalaya "	23rd "	9th Oct.

OSAKA SYOSEN K KAISYA (Incorporated in Japan).

Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. Telephone: 22884. Telegrams: 'SHOSEN'

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains. Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

10 P. M. TO-NIGHT

Grand Gala Premiere OF

'Jailor'

MINERVA MOVIETONE'S PROUD PRODUCTION

AT

KRISHNA

TALKIES ::: DUBASH THEATRE

From DOOR to DOOR

HE WENT TO LOOK FOR A JOB —EVEN THE PRISON DOOR!

"LAKSHMICHE KHEL"

ALIAS

"WEALTH"

The Ventures and Adventures of an Underdog and his friend the Dog.

A BEDEKAR PRODUCTION.

From SATURDAY, Next

AT

MAJESTIC

CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAON

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK!! NEW THEATRES' SOCIAL HIT:

"ABHAGIN"

Starring: MOLINA & PRITHVIRAJ, B. A.

The MINERVA

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Genasprin will relieve DENGUE and MALARIA PAINS

Nothing is as good for fevers as quinine. But although quinine may lessen the attack, it will not relieve the pain. Genasprin will. Two tablets in a little water will instantly soothe those bone-breaking aches in your muscles and joints, check your rising temperature and induce sound sleep. Genasprin is absolutely pure—it cannot upset your digestion or harm your heart.

Genasprin also relieves the pain of NEURITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM; *banishes* SLEEPLESSNESS; *quickly checks* COLDS and CHILLS, *and keeps down rising temperatures.*

Two tablets of Genasprin will stop a HEADACHE in a few minutes.

Manufactured by GENATOSAN LTD., LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

Sold in bottles of 35 tablets by all Chemists and Bazar Dealers.

Trade enquiries to—

MARTIN & HARRIS LTD., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar, Calcutta; Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; or any Branches.

Not touched by hand during making or packing.

●GENASPRIN—THE SAFE BRAND OF ASPIRIN

LOST THREE STONE WITHOUT DIETING

Much More Energetic since She Reduced

SAYS KRUSCHEN SALTS WORKED WONDERS

Dieting is inconvenient, uncertain in its effects, and sometimes definitely harmful to the health. If you wish to reduce weight, you can do so without discomfort, without danger, by a method that thousands of men and women have followed successfully. Here is a letter describing one woman's experience of this method:—

"I have been taking Kruschen Salts now for two years. I have found them an excellent remedy for fatness. Since taking Kruschen I have lost three stone in weight, and feel much more lively and energetic. I did not diet in any special way. I am sure others would get relief if they would give Kruschen Salts a fair trial. They have certainly worked wonders with me."—(Mrs.) A.M.

Kruschen is a scientific blend of six mineral salts found in the waters of those European Spas which have been used by generations of overstout people to reduce weight. Before the first bottle of Kruschen is finished, the fat starts to go. Then, month after month, the scales tell the same story—a few pounds less of superfluous flesh to burden the body and endanger the health.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

For the Scandalaugh of your life!

Also

'2nd TEST at LORDS'

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

In conjunction with the latest "MARCH OF TIME" Entitled

"INSIDE NAZI GERMANY"

—the inside working of modern Germany!

NEXT SAT. REGAL

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

IAN HAY'S Record-Breaking Play

"HOUSEMASTER"

now a Screen Triumph, with

OTTO KRUGER
DIANA CHURCHILL

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 2, 1995
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 15, 1357
Parsi: Behman 12, 1307
Hightide: 0-34 13-17
Lowtide: 6-30 19-25
Sunrise: 6h 9m
Sunset: 7h 20m

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in Public Notifications Column.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a sample packet of Hertha K. Groger's anticeptic toothpowder from Sakina, Bombay.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA

Mr. S. L. Haldankar will speak on "The Art Education in the Presidency" in the Society Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh will be held in the office of the Sangh, to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The 14th annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the Secondary Training College, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. G. M. Deodhar, B.Sc., B.T. is standing a candidate for election as Secretary of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association at its meeting to be held to-day.

A-I. MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

A general body meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held at Dr. B. Y. Paranjpe's Consulting Rooms Dhun Building, 213 Charni Road, Girgaum, on Sunday, July 17 at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY HEALTH STATISTICS

Health of Bombay during the 28th week of 1938. Week ending 9th July, 1938:—

The total mortality 762 was 83 more than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 34.1 on the Census population of 1931 as against 562 for the 28th week of 1937 and the death rate 25.1. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 525 and the death rate 23.5.

Out of the total deaths 245 were amongst infants under one year of age.

During the week, smallpox caused 7 attacks and 5 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. There were 14 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal fever caused 2 attacks and one death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 568 as against 605 for the 28th week of 1937 and 568 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in five years (1933-37).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"His Lordship" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Think Fast, Mr. Moto" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"China Clipper" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Housemaster" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"The Bad man of Brimstone" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Adventures of Marco Polo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—To-day—"Shall We Dance." To-morrow—"Top Hat". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
REGAL—"Fools for Scandal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Snow White" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. Wadia and Dr. Hivale will meet their students in Economics and Child Psychology in the South Wing University Building, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. Rev. Fr. Duhr and Prof. Lavande will meet their students in German and Philosophy respectively in St Xavier's College and Ruia College, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m and 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

As the Fast Gulf Mail steamer s.s. 'Varela' is now due to sail on 15-7-1938 after the arrival of English mail steamer s.s. 'Mooltan' which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 15-7-38 at 2 a.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G. P. O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregistered correspondence upto 6-30 p.m. on 14-7-38.

Registered correspondence upto 5 p.m on 14-7-38.

Parcels correspondence upto 5 p.m on 14-7-38.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G. P. O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all correspondence for Portuguese East Africa and Lawrenzo Marques per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 20th July 1938.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 19th instant.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius, and all correspondence for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 20th July 1938, for despatch by the above steamer.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. SHRIKANT

Dohad Congressman's Letter To G. P. C. C.

Mr. Harilal Narandas Shah, ex-member of Dohad Congress Committee, has sent a reply to the Secretaries of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Ahmedabad, asking him to explain his conduct in connection with District Local Board Elections. In the course of his letter he says:—

I have received your notice asking my explanation why disciplinary action should not be taken against me for having helped a candidate against the Congress one in the last District Local Board Election.

In the first place, I do not know why may case was not referred either to the Taluqua Congress Committee or District Congress Committee as constitutionally these bodies ought to have taken the initiative in forwarding complaints for disciplinary breaches. It seems some interested persons have approached you and you have neglected the authority of the local and district Congress Committees to oblige those complainants.

I am forwarding my reply to the above charge and I hope you will meet out justice to me. I am a staunch Congressman helping the Congress to the best of my abilities and have been jailed.

In order properly to understand why I had to take the above step much against my will I must here refer to the political life of Dohad as also to the short-sighted mentality, and undesirable craze for leadership of Shethjee Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant, President District Congress Committee and vice-President of Bhil Seva Mandal and his policy of crushing all independent political workers. It will lead you to realize why many young Congressmen like myself firmly believing in Congress ideals are pursuing a course which if viewed in its true perspective is not anti-Congress as such.

Instead of taking disciplinary measures against me my humble request to the G. P. C. C. is that it should appoint an enquiry committee closely to recognize the political activities of Shethjee Shrikan for the last five years. I am confident that the G. P. C. C. will be convinced that the public has to some extent developed doubts in the Congress because of Shethjee's activities and thereby he has weakened the Congress.

I will wholeheartedly support the Indian National Congress as long as it retains its anti-imperialist character and in future also I will be proud to accord my support to the Congress as a humble soldier.

City's New Anglo-Gujarati Weekly

Mr. Mohomed Yusuf filed a declaration in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to-day, that he is the editor, printer and publisher of 'Naw-Javan," a new Anglo-Gujarati weekly which is proposed to be issued from August. The journal will support the Muslim League policy.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY, July 13.

The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay issues the following telegraph notification:—

"Communication with Italian East Africa is now restored."

ROWDIES RUN AMUCK

Panic In Dadar Bazar: Allegations Against Policemen On Duty

A correspondent from Dadar writes:—

On the 6th instant at about 10 a.m. the peaceful life of Dadar Bazar was disturbed by cries of "Maro-Maro" followed by panic. Some rowdies seemed to have run amok and indulged in attacks on people. Mr. Bachubhai, Mr. Umanna and Mr. Narayan were victims.

Mr. Bachubhai was going to a cotton shop in Kirtikar's Wadi to purchase cotton. The moment he entered the Lane some one shouted "Maro." By the time Bachubhai, had reached the cotton shop, the hooligans rushed to the scene and assaulted him. The servants in the shop, Messrs. Narayan and Umanna, who rushed to his rescue were also belaboured. Mr. Umanna fell to the ground seriously hurt. Another shop-keeper tried to intervene and was assaulted. Mr. Bachubhai who was running for safety was struck down by one of the ruffians while another sat on his chest and beat him. A police Constable No. . . . who was standing there did not intervene.

There were constables posted, one in the centre and two at the ends of D'Silva Road. These constables also seemed unconcerned. Businessmen and members of the public demanded the arrest of the hooligans. Finding that their demand was not having any effect, they began to note down the numbers of the policemen. This brought the policemen to their sense of duty. They arrested 6 persons. Out of the six persons arrested Police Constable No. . . . 'escorted' three to the railway station and left them there. The victims of assault remained without assistance. Policeman No. . . . refused to take these people to hospital unless money was paid. The sympathisers of these victims had to make their own arrangement and then they went with this constable to hospital.

After their wounds were dressed they were taken to Mahim Police station where they were detained without food till 1/30 a.m. when they were sent away. At this hour of night and without food throughout the day and having sustained serious injuries, they had to walk all the distance to Dadar.

This has created widespread indignation and the peace-loving citizens of Dadar hope that immediate action will be taken by the authorities concerned to deal with the police constables who were witnesses to the assault.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

Three Accused Sentenced At High Court Session

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Divatia, Arjunsingh, Sayyid Makhmud and Bustankhan were put up on the charge of robbery.

It appeared from the evidence that on October 15, the second accused went to the approver Sarfarazkhan, a chauffeur by profession, and asked for his help in a plot to rob a Marwari, Hanuman Nawaji by name.

Then on March 23, the second accused again went to the approver and left in his charge a motor car which was to be used for the offence. The approver got nervous, but he was told that he had only to drive the car, and that everything else would be done by the accused and his friends.

The approver, thereupon, consented and, accompanied the accused who took him to Byculla Bridge where the Marwari was to be way-laid. After seeing the place, they dispersed.

On March 27, the second accused took the approver with the car to the Dockyard Railway Station where they were joined by the first accused. A plate with a wrong number was then put on the car. At about 2 p.m. they went near the Byculla Bridge where the third accused was watching for the arrival of the Marwari who, according to his practice, was expected to pass by that way with a bag of money to go to his master's "pedhi."

When the Marwari reached the place, the accused followed him. One of them threw a handful of dust in his eyes while the others snatched away the bag which contained a sum of Rs. 1,475.

On the jury having found the accused guilty, his Lordship sentenced them to 5 years,' 4 years' and 3 years' R.I.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 13.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	100	83	—	2.4	—4.0
Amraoti	78	70	0.3	14.9	+4.5
Akola	81	71	0.2	22.6	+13.6
Ahmedabad	89	78	0.2	11.7	+3.0
Ajmer	95	79	—	4.5	—0.7
Ahmednagar	76	69	0.4	16.4	+9.7
Ambala	103	84	—	4.0	—3.1
Allahabad	84	77	0.9	11.4	+1.9
Benares	85	78	02	13.5	+4.1
Bareilly	91	79	T	—	—
BOMBAY	85	75	0.3	39.7	+9.2
Bangalore	80	67	—	3.3	+.5
Bhopal	79	73	T	18.9	—
Baroda	85	77	—	15.8	—
Belgaum	73	67	1.1	14.3	+0.1
Bahawalpur	110	86	—	—	+1.3
Bijapur	80	69	—	7.5	+3.2
Bellary	83	74	T	1.4	+1.1
Bhavnaga.	87	78	—	9.0	+2.2
Chittagong	86	76	1.0	33.4	+3.2
Calcutta	90	80	T	10.3	—7.0
Cuttack	83	74	0.2	13.9	—0.8
Cawnpore	87	76	0.1	12.2	+5.7
Calicut	83	75	1.0	64.6	+17.1
Colombo	85	75	—	5.0	—5.4
Cheerapunji	70	66	3.0	188.8	+43.9
Cocanada	86	73	0.6	8.1	+0.6
Cochin	84	75	—	40.8	+1.5
Dehra Dun	88	72	2.8	23.5	+4.5
Delhi	103	81	T	2.1	—4.6
Dehra I. Khan	113	80	—	1.4	—0.1
Darjeeling	64	58	3.7	48.9	+8.9
Desa	94	79	—	3.4	—2.0
Dalhousie	—	—	0.2	9.4	—6.6
Fort Sandeman	101	76	—	0.9	—0.6
Gorakpur	89	79	0.7	13.3	+0.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	82	68	0.5	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	99	81	—	1.5	—
Indore	80	73	T	25.5	+15.8
Jhansi	86	75	1.6	14.1	+4.5
Jubbulpore	96	73	0.9	18.8	+4.4
Jacobabad	111	83	—	—	—0.5
Jaipur	95	81	—	4.5	—1.2
Karwar	79	72	1.3	56.2	+1.1
Karachi	88	81	—	0.1	—1.8
Kodaikanal	61	51	—	4.0	—2.3
Khandwa	83	73	T	18.7	+9.8
Lucknow	90	78	1.2	18.6	+4.5
Ludhiana	109	86	—	2.1	—3.9
Lahore	111	81	—	5.3	+1.3
Lyallpur	112	85	—	4.5	+2.1
Multan	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore	81	67	—	1.9	—2.3
Madras	96	84	—	2.4	—1.0
Maymyo	75	67	—	7.3	—3.7
Marmagoa	81	74	0.2	39.4	—
Malegaon	82	72	T	9.5	+3.2
Mussoorie	70	62	T	21.6	+8.6
Mahableshwar	65	62	5.3	116.3	+34.1
Murree	81	66	—	15.1	+6.7
Mount Abu	—	—	—	—	—
Masulipatam	86	75	—	8.6	+1.4
Mandalay	92	71	—	5.5	—1.9
Mangalore	83	77	0.1	80.5	+25.9
Meerut	—	—	—	3.2	—4.8
Mercara	68	62	0.3	63.9	+19.9
Nagpur	80	72	0.3	23.3	+8.4
Ootacamund	57	52	T	5.3	—4.1
Patna	87	79	0.6	17.5	+4.4
Peshawar	108	79	—	1.0	+0.2
Poona	76	71	0.5	9.1	+1.6
Pachmarhi	68	67	0.4	31.3	+12.5
Port Blair	84	79	T	35.3	+9.3
Quetta	93	57	—	—	—
Ranchi	80	73	1.9	10.4	—5 8
Rawalpindi	107	79	—	13.9	+2.1
Rangoon	85	74	0.1	23.5	—3.0
Ratnagiri	83	77	0.2	67.1	+23.2
Rajkot	85	77	—	12.4	+3.7
Sialkot	107	88	—	7.0	+1.1
Srinagar	91	59	—	3.1	+0.8
Sholapur	81	70	0.4	16.9	+1.4
Shillong	76	66	0.3	20.7	—2.9
Simla	76	62	0.3	9.6	—5.0
Surat	84	79	—	22.0	+6.6
Salem	93	75	—	2.9	—1.5
Trichinopoly	97	80	—	1.5	—1.5
Trivandrum	84	76	—	16.1	—0.8
Vizagapatam	85	77	—	10.6	+2.9

T denotes rainfall of one to four cents.

Active Monsoon In Central India

POONA, July 13.

The monsoon has been strong in the region from Assam to the United Provinces and East Central India and fairly active in the rest of the North-East and Central India and North and West of the Peninsula. There has also been scattered rainfall in Gujarat, East Rajputana and the Punjab Hills. Day temperatures remained low in the Central Provinces and North Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Mahabaleshwar 5 inches; Darjeeling 4; Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Cherrapunji, Bahraich, Dehra Dun and Khandala 3; Ranchi 2; Dinajpur, Hazaribagh, Jhansi and Karwar 1 1/2; Silchar, Chittagong, Allahabad, Lucknow, Sutna, Raipur, Belgaum and Calicut 1 inch —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13-7-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .067 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.3 degrees 0.3 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.0 degrees 1.7 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 211 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 45 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.34 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 8.46 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 40.99 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-7-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index of error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TANSA LAKE OVERFLOWING

Sabavala's Announcement In Standing Committee Received With Cheers

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Chairman of the Standing Committee, was cheered on Wednesday when he announced that the Tansa Lake which supplies water to Bombay, was overflowing since Tuesday the 12th instant. Until last week the Tansa Lake was nearly 6,000 million gallons short to the full capacity, viz., 35,604 million gallons.

Mr. Sabavala however intimated that there was no reason to cheer as they depended still upon more rain for their supply of water in the city. It would be in fitness of things if the Tansa Lake was overflowing at the end of September, which he hoped, it would. The Powai Lake is also overflowing since Sunday last. The Vehar and Tulsi Lake are not overflowing yet.

RELIEF FOR FLOOD-STRICKEN PEOPLE

Decrees To Be Stayed Till February

CUTTACK, July 13.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier, has ordered stay of execution of decrees against the people of the flood affected areas in the Puri district.

Dues are on account of 'taccavi' loans granted in previous years. The decrees will be stayed till February next when the people will be able to reap harvest.

To have first-hand knowledge of the condition of the people in these affected areas, Mr. Jagannath Mishra, Parliamentary Secretary, will undertake a tour in those areas and submit a report to Government. Thereafter the nature of relief will be determined.—United Press.

FLOODS SUBSIDING IN ASSAM VALLEY

SHILLONG, July 13.

Flood water in the Assam Valley, says a press note issued by the Assam Government, is receding gradually. Government sanctioned Rs. 13,000 for immediate relief, and the Commissioner of the Assam Valley was directed to visit the affected areas and submit an estimate of the total requirements on account of the gratuitous relief and agricultural or seed loans.

The Agriculture Department is arranging supply of seeds and seedlings.—United Press.

LEAVE GRANTED TO PAGNIS

Schools Committee's Decision

Mr. V. D. Pagnis, music teacher in the Municipal Marathi boys' schools, wanted leave for three months as he wishes to take part in a new film entitled "Sant Tulsidas," which the Ranjit Film Company is producing.

Mr. Pagnis played the part of Tukaram in the Prabhat picture "Sant Tukaram" in 1936. On this occasion he had taken leave on half average pay for two months. He had, however, not taken the Schools Committee's permission as required under the rules for that purpose. On being asked why he had not taken the necessary permission Mr. Pagnis stated that he was not aware of the rule, which lays down that the Committee's special permission is required for engaging in a remunerative work, while on leave.

He prayed the Committee should excuse him for this omission on his part which was due to ignorance of the rules.

The permission to Mr. Pagnis to appear in another picture and the leave asked for by him was also sanctioned by the Schools Committee on Wednesday. The leave will be without pay and for three months.

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OPIUM LEADS AMONG POISONS

Bombay Govt. Chemical Analyser's Report For 1937

BOMBAY, July 13.

Six hundred and twelve cases of suspected human poisoning were investigated during the year and poison was detected in 284. Out of the poisons used, opium still leads, alcohol coming second and arsenic third, states the report of the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay for the year 1937.

These cases, adds the report, not only include those of poisoning of human beings, but also those, in which the medical officers being unable to give an opinion as to the cause of death, were sent for investigation to exclude poison and in addition those cases in which only miscellaneous articles were also sent for the detection of poison, if any, or for their identification.

In the 328 cases in which poison was not detected in 114, the medical officers were not able to give any opinion at all on account of the decomposed state of the bodies or want of definite history. Four were of alleged infanticide and 11 of abortion.

Thirty-eight cases of suspected animal poisoning were examined during the year and poison was detected in 16. In all, the death of 27 animals was involved.—United Press.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS PROGRESSING

SIMLA, July 13.

Enquiries in official circles in connection with the reported pressure being brought upon the Government of India in regard to Indo-British trade negotiations, indicate that the Home Government is not trying to influence the Government of India in any way in regard to a trade agreement.

Negotiations which are now being conducted in England, are progressing.—United Press.

Telephone No. 22057 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 322 Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY JULY 14, 1938

GOVERNORS ON WAR PATH?

It appears almost as if the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province has made up his mind to pick up a quarrel with his Province. He has refused assent to a Bill repealing and amending Section 124-A of the I.P.C. and other repressive laws in force in that Province. He has also referred back to the Assembly the Bill to repeal the Teri Dues Regulation. The latter Bill was designed to relieve the Teri people from taxes which the Nawab levies on sheep, goats, camels and houses and on all able-bodied persons, who can wield an axe. These taxes are so blatantly feudal and outrageously unjust that we wonder at the Governor's desire seriously to interfere with the abolition of all of them. He has referred back the Bill to the Assembly with the recommendation that the overlordship tax levied by the Nawab should be retained. The Government cannot allow the people of Teri to suffer as serfs and the Governor would do well to reconsider his ill-advised action when the Bill is again sent to him as it must be sent in its original form.

Ultimatum To Assembly

As regards the other Bill, there are two important and fundamental things to be noted about it. It was a non-official Bill, and it was passed, we believe, by the unanimous vote of the House. By refusing consent to it the Governor has forced an issue not so much between himself and the Government as between the Legislative Assembly and himself. It is an ultimatum to the Assembly and, in fact, to the whole people of the province, which the Assembly should accept by passing an identical Bill again and challenging the Governor either to accept it or to dissolve the House and hold a General Election.

Trouble In Sind

Trouble, we fear, is also brewing in Sind over the question of land assessment, thanks to unwarranted interference by officials of the Government of India, supported presumably by the Governor. Though a sliding scale of land taxation would be equitable and generally acceptable, the 'Khatedars' cannot bear further enhancement of an already heavy enough assessment, and whoever seeks to introduce it will do so at the certain risk of rendering popular Government impossible. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram has issued a grave warning in which he says:

"A serious ministerial situation has been created in Sind by the action of the Government of India officials. They, I understand, appear to be insisting that the agriculturists of Sind must be taxed more before the Government of India come to a satisfactory arrangement about the Barrage debt. If this insistence and indirect intervention by the Government of India officials continue and the pressure of the Central Government over the Sind Government is not withdrawn, no Ministry in Sind can remain in office more than a few weeks, if it is forced to increase the burden of the land assessment."

According to the latest telegrams for the third day in succession the Cabinet has discussed the matter but no indication is forthcoming that the gulf between it and the Governor has been narrowed down. On the other hand, the position is described as critical and unless some last minute development, such as postponement of the consideration of the issue till the details of the sliding scale system of taxation are made available, takes place, a Ministerial crisis cannot be averted. The Governor should find no difficulty in accepting the decision of the United Muslim Party that, pending the preparation of the details, the present rate of taxation should continue. The Government of India and the Governor of Sind have to choose between continuation of responsible government in Sind and enthusiastic bureaucrats of Simla and, perhaps, Karachi. If they choose the latter they are inviting grave trouble with their eyes open.

Release Of Politicals

The impatience with which the younger and radical quarters view the problem of the release of political prisoners is very natural and understandable. Their complaint that the Congress Governments are not doing all in their power to facilitate the process of complete release is, however, not warranted by facts. It may be remembered that two provincial ministries resigned their offices on this issue on the very eve of the Haripura Congress. Since then many more prisoners have been released and there must be comparatively few politicals still left behind prison bars in the Congress provinces. The latest reports reveal that the Madras Government have ordered the unconditional release of the Ooty bank raid and Madras bomb case prisoners. There is every ground to trust that within a short time all the Congress provinces will show a clean slate in this respect. In a recent speech at Lucknow, Acharya Narendra Dev is reported to have made an appeal for the release of 5,000 politicals, who, he said, were still rotting in jails. We are afraid this number is an exaggeration and is thus likely to be extremely misleading. Even in Bengal, thanks to the Herculean efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, a large number of politicals have been already released during the last few weeks and the Bose-Nazimuddin talks will give a further fillip to this process. In any circumstances the Congress leaders can be implicitly trusted not to forget their sacred pledge to the nation.

German Generosity

A refugees conference is sitting at Evian to consider ways and means of relieving the distress of refugees or rather of Jews who have left Germany. The conference has already appointed a permanent committee in this connection and we are glad to note that it has succeeded in evoking a "response" from Germany. The Nazis have actually been generous enough to offer a "concession". They will, it is reported, be willing to permit Jews to take 10 per cent. of their capital from the country. This generosity, openly robbing the Jews as it does, of 90 per cent. of their property, is brutal enough. But it does modify the inhuman treatment to which they are subjected by the Nazis. For their life has been reduced to something even worse than that of animals and their masters have set out with calculated determination to starve them economically. The offer of Germany, however, is not unaccompanied by an important condition: the Refugees Committee must undertake to clear the Reich of Jews in five years. This is a difficult condition especially as the friends and sympathisers of the Jews want to help them without prejudice to the interests of their own populations, but cheerfully at the expense of others.

STATE AND INDUSTRY

Government must Take Up the Slack

BY CHARLES JOSEPH NEWTON.

When recently satisfaction was expressed in America at the National Government's ability to rely on the co-operation of private enterprise and at its not being obliged to imitate totalitarian methods to speed up the arms programme, we were reminded that outside the U.S.S.R. and in the more advanced countries economic development has assumed (although with no certain demarcation) one of two forms in the relation of the State with private enterprise: co-operation (which might sometimes be termed interference) or control (with regimentation in Germany and, increasingly, in Italy).

In the different conditions under which each is being tried any comparison would be open to error, and will not therefore be attempted here. However, what are we doing to remove what Lord Milner called "an unnecessary economic backwardness," a backwardness which "is a discredit alike to our generosity and to our intelligence"? (Earl Baldwin in "Lord Milner and Arnold Toynbee").

Planned Economy

An Economic Plan for India is now needed if this appalling poverty of the masses is to be ended. For this an Economic Advisory Board must be immediately set up to consider and advise on the desirability or otherwise of certain economic measures. While it might be nice to feel that here we are not troubled by the problem of "guns or butter"—we have neither—still it would be dangerous to ignore for too long the wants of the people.

As there is no country looked to so often by India for the solutions to her problems as America, as the difficulties the latter had to encounter will be to a great extent also the difficulties for the former, let us turn to America. President Roosevelt lately, in offering the New Deal's co-operation with private enterprise, used words which did not receive sufficient emphasis in this country. He said, ".....and if private enterprise does not respond the State will have to take up the slack." In India it seems that the State will now have to take up the slack because private enterprise cannot respond or at most would be able to do so only after a long expanse of time. But our problems are urgent and cannot wait.

Our Two Problems

The problems we have to deal with are mainly two: we are not sufficiently industrialised and our agriculture is inefficient. The latter is mainly consequent on the former. As Marshall pointed out in his "Principles," Agriculture may enjoy many of the external economies of production and the price of many of the farmer's raw materials and other expenses of production may be reduced as the result of the industrial development of the neighbourhood or the nation. Taussig (in "International Trade") and others show that the progress of both German and American farming in modern times was accelerated by the industrial advances that took place in the two countries.

Thus, while the prosperity of the agricultural industry may be assisted by action on the part of the State and "practically every modern country has adopted a definite agricultural policy" (G. O'Brien, "Agricultural Economics"), it will be seen that in this country such action should be mainly directed towards the fostering of industrial activity.

Duty Of The State

Private enterprise at the moment is not capable of doing this. The duty is, therefore, on the State which is in a peculiarly favourable position to do this, for in its case the question of credit does not arise. As Lord Wardington, Chairman of Lloyds Bank pointed out in his speech at the last annual general meeting of the Bank, Big Business is building up a system of financing itself. If Big Business can do this, surely the State can. The State may do this in one or more of several ways. This need not be of the Soviet pattern. Also the State may undertake only to the extent that private enterprise is unable. The State need merely "take up the slack." Let the State start key industries or such of them as are necessary and encourage private enterprise to run the others, especially the auxiliary ones. Project the techniques of two small countries, New Zealand and Denmark, on an American background and you have the solution to most of India's ills.

The Adventures Of A Roving Reporter

INTERNATIONAL DRAMA ON THE HIGH SEAS!

Life On Board An India–China Liner.

By KHWAJA AHMAD ABBAS

We publish to-day the first of a series of despatches from our "Roving Reporter", Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, who is travelling round the world and will be sending us his impressions and adventures every week. He is at the moment on his way to the Far East from where he will proceed to the United States of America via Japan and Hawai. He will then cross the Atlantic and expects to visit several European countries before he returns to India in November.

In this, his first letter, he describes the life on board the steamer, finds international drama in the ship's lounge, interviews Chinese students on the way to the war front to fight for their country, discovers Italian territory in the Indian ocean and relates how he was taken to be dead by his cabin steward.

Somewhere between Colombo and Singapore.
S.S. "Conte Verde", July 3.

There is a most colourful international drama around me as I sit down for a morning's work in the lounge of the Second Economic class of the good ship S.S. "Conte Verde", as she ploughs her way across the Indian ocean towards the Straits.

The "cast" is cosmopolitan, there is a Babel of various languages. It is a veritable League of Nations except for the fact that in that chatter-house at Geneva all the talking is done by representatives of the ruling classes while here the average man—and the average woman—dominate the scene. For a journalist, however, who does not restrict his observation only to the doings of the high and the mighty there is as much news here in this lounge as in any session of the League Assembly. If there the rulers of the world lay down the law, here you observe its reactions on their peoples.

German Jews

Here, for instance, in one corner there is a group of German and Austrian Jews on their way to seek their fortune in the Far East. Most of them, I learn, have left their fatherland for good even at the price of losing their property. For, a Jew in Naziland may not migrate to another country with any substantial amount of money. All his money is automatically forfeited by the State. We have all heard about the horror of Jew-baiting under Hitler's regime but it takes one to see these poor Jew families, homeless, deprived of their property and forced to migrate to a totally strange land, to realize the full implications of the racial madness that has been let loose in Europe.

I was surprised to see, however, that at least socially these Jews seem to get on very well, indeed, with the "Aryan" Germans who are on board. There is no racial prejudice between them, the ties of a common language and nationality proving stronger than the race purity doctrines of their Nazi rulers. Another surprising fact is that the anti-Comintern pact between Germany, Japan and Italy notwithstanding, there is an overwhelming pro-Chinese feeling among the Italian and German passengers. As a young German lady remarked to me yesterday, "These Japanese—they have bitten more than they can chew."

Pro-Chinese Attitude

One of the reasons for this pro-Chinese attitude of the passengers is, perhaps, the presence amongst us of about half a dozen Chinese students who are returning to their country from Germany where they had gone some years ago for studies. Although they are intensely patriotic and determined to proceed to the war front as soon as they reach Canton, all of them are a very cheerful lot and some of them are among the most popular passengers on board. They have nothing of that morbid exclusiveness of which Orientals generally and Chinese particularly are often accused by Western writers. It is a pity that none of them can talk English well, because they as well as the Indian group have been very keen to achieve closer familiarity. In half-English and half-pantomime I managed to inform one of them about the wave of pro-Chinese feeling in India and the proposed despatch of an Indian Ambulance Unit to China by the Congress. He was delighted to hear this and, in broken but obviously sincere words, expressed his people's gratitude to India. "China—India..... we must be friends", he passionately remarked

Indians On Board

Among the Indians on board, there is a vast majority of Sindhi and Kathiawari merchants who are all going to Japan in connection with their business. Most of them are importers of piece-goods and, talking to them, I had some idea of the great hold that Japan has on the Indian market. I talked to them about the undesirability of allowing Japan to gain such a position of commercial dominance but they seem to be concerned only with the cheapness of the Japanese goods, which, indeed, is a problem which not individual merchants but national politicians will have to solve by adopting a sound industrial and fiscal policy.

Among these merchants I was glad to note a good number of young men who have travelled fairly extensively in connection with the business of their firms. One of them who is hardly twenty-five and comes from Hyderabad (Sind) has been to France, Spain, Italy, China and Japan and can speak several languages fluently. The rise of such an enterprising commercial community is a new phenomenon in India's economic

(Continued on page 11, column 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

YEAR'S BALANCE SHEET

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai has prepared an interesting review of the one year of war in China. The Japanese to-day are nominally masters in four provinces. But the balance sheet of gains and losses is definitely in favour of China. The aggressor hoped to deal a short and swift shrift to Chinese resistance with the help of 30 to 40 thousand troops. They have to-day a million men in the field in China and 300,000 in Manchuria, they have had, moreover, to mobilise the whole resources of the Nation. And the end of the war is still is as far as ever it was. China on the other hand has scored already a decisive victory in having pricked the bubble of Japanese might and invincibility. What is even more significant as victory is the complete internal unity which China has achieved for the first time in hundreds of years. Moreover the 50,000,000 Chinese Muslims, traditionally hostile to the Central Government, have now pledged allegiance to it and even aboriginal tribes on the frontiers of Tibet and Burma are now actively helping it.

HASTEN THE PACE

The complete success which has attended the prohibition experiment in Salem has encouraged the Madras Government to extend the provisions of the Prohibition Act to two more districts. Chittoor and Cudappah will go dry from the 1st of October and the necessary orders have been passed to the district authorities for the formation of Prohibition Committees. Those Committees have been found to be of great help in conducting educative propaganda among the people, upon which a large measure of the success of the Act depends. While the Madras Government is thus maintaining its lead, we are afraid some of the other Congress administrations are lagging behind. While modest beginnings have been made in their respective provinces, there is much scope for the acceleration of pace. It may be remembered that the original objective was to make the country dry within three years. One year has already elapsed since the assumption of office by the Congress and now that the various provincial Governments are firmly in their saddles, they must take the earliest possible steps to attain the objective of complete prohibition.

SIKAR SITUATION

It is gratifying to note that the latest reports from Sikar point to an early settlement of the dispute which has dragged on for quite a long time now. Even a casual observer of the course of events cannot fail to notice the fact that the situation has been allowed to deteriorate through sheer tactless handling. The conflict has been allowed to develop into a petty "war". The attitude adopted by the Government of India has not been the least surprising part of the whole sorry episode. They have turned a deaf ear to all appeals for protecting the interests of the people of the Sikar, which, as the Paramount Power, it is their duty to do. The return of the Maharajah of Jaipur—he was extremely ill-advised to go on a trip abroad in the midst of such a crisis—should facilitate an early termination of the present negotiations. The essential condition precedent for a settlement is the reconstitution of the Commission in consonance with the demand of the people of Sikar.

A. I. V. I. ASSOCIATION

The annual report of the All-India Village Industries Association for the year 1937 will be perused with a great deal of interest by all those who have the welfare of our cottage industries at their heart. The last year was of great importance in the history of the Association for it can be said to have gained official recognition with the assumption of office by the Congress in the middle of 1937. On the one hand the Association freely placed its knowledge and experts at the disposal of the provincial administrations in starting various rural uplift centres and on the other it received some much-needed help from those Governments. This co-operation is bound to be of great mutual advantage. The policy that actuated the Association was that attention should be paid in the first instance only to such industries as supplied the primary needs of food, clothing and shelter for the masses by utilising locally available raw materials, requiring little or no capital by way of equipment. Accordingly the work in the year was concentrated in paddy husking, gur-making, bee-keeping, oil-pressing, paper-making, etc. The training school for village workers was continued, though the number of sutdents was restricted so as to give them a more intensive training. A new activity undertaken during the year was the publication of a monthly "The Gramodyoga Patrika". The A. I. V. I. A. is one of the foremost nation-building institutions in the country and its record of work entitles it to all possible public help.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Hope is a dream a man has when he is awake.

Why doesn't observing Lent make slow people fast?

Love, fire and a bad cough are things that cannot be hid.

Locomotive engineers put on more airs than any other class of men.

If a man walks upright he may be able to avoid the pavements made of good intentions.

When a man goes fishing he may not catch a good string, but he is sure to come home with a long yarn.

作作文飯

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The Governor has referred back to the Assembly the Bill to repeal Teri Dues Regulation also, passed in the Assembly in March. "His Excellency has suggested an amendment recommending the retaining of the Overlordship Tax levied by the Nawab of Teri."
—Peshawar Report.

* * * *

Further details have been communicated from Simla as to the trouble that Mullah Sher Ali is giving in South Waziristan.

Provocation having been duly given the authorities must now get a move on.

* * * *

On Tuesday last, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was entertained to dinner by the Hon. Justice M. R. Jayakar.

What did the ex-Imperial Statesman try to feed him with?

* * * *

In his meeting with the Labour Party Executive Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru "explained the Congress principle of a Constituent Assembly and the manner in which the Assembly could be brought about."

It would have been interesting to watch Mr. Herbert Morrison and some of his colleagues reacting Imperially to this scandalously Socialistic idea.

* * * *

"The meeting unanimously asked Mr. Jinnah to nominate the members of the Working Committee, which Mr. Jinnah reluctantly undertook to do."

Even Mr. Jinnah must now be tired of the invariable monotony of it all: unanimous requests to nominate members and his reluctant consent to do so

* * * *

Bull's Eye!"

"A direct hit demolished a wing of the Hupeh provincial hospital. Many members of the staff and patients were crushed under the debris."—Japanese air raid report.

Bravo! We hope the Japanese Cabinet will duly recognise the brilliance of its bombers.

* * * *

The British Plan for the withdrawal of volunteers in the Spanish civil war is now being considered by the two regimes at Barcelona and Burgos, writes Anglo-India happily.

It has already been considered and dealt with by the super-regime at Rome.

* * * *

"It is encouraging," it says, that the entire Nationalist press in Spain is friendlier in tone towards England than it has been for many months, most newspapers pay great tribute to Mr. Chamberlain's sincerity and skill in working for peace."

They have discovered the real truth after all. Most "encouraging."

* * * *

"Not less enthusiastic", the highly gratified paper continues, "is the press of Germany. The *Frankfurther Zeitung* devotes a leading article to praise of Mr. Chamberlain....."

And Mr. Chamberlain deserves nothing more thoroughly than praise in the German press and encouraging recognition in Nationalist Spain. Both are his due, full and appropriate.

* * * *

"Repulse" Remains at Haifa
—Headline.

It does.

And the other one too. We mean the one without quotation marks.

* * *

Haifa July 12: "The third day of terror began this afternoon, when two bombs were thrown within an hour, one at a postal van, which slightly injured a Jew and the other at the Arab-quarter, which exploded, harmlessly."

Our sympathies are with the Mandatory. It is its misfortune everywhere—Palestine, India, etc., —to have to deal with mutually warring sections.

* * *

Another State Member Venezuela has now given notice of her decision to withdraw from the League of Nations.

At the rate at which they are leaving it will not be long before the number of non-League members outside will exceed that of anti-League ones inside.

* * *

A Tea-time Thought

"I believe that genius is an infinite capacity for taking life by the scruff of the neck."
—Christopher Quill.

* * * *

He had watched the motorist working on his second hand car for about an hour.

"What are you looking at", asked the motorist. "Is this the first motor car you ever saw?"

"No," was the dry reply, "but it's very much like it."

Pali Tenants Launch Forest Satyagraha

SEQUEL TO EXPIRY OF ULTIMATUM

Deputation To Wait On U. P. Premier: Zemindars To Meet Governor

JHANSI, July 13.

THREE THOUSAND TENANTS OF PALI (JHANSI), INCLUDING ABOUT 250 WOMEN ARMED WITH AXES, MARCHED IN PROCESSION TO CUT WOOD FROM A PROHIBITED JUNGLE AREA.

Last Step

THIS STEP THEY ARE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN AT THE EXPIRY OF AN "ULTIMATUM" GIVEN TO THE U.P. GOVERNMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT IF BY JULY 11 THEY DID NOT SET UP A COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST ZEMINDARS AND DID NOT ALLOW THE TENANTS TO CUT WOOD FROM THE PROHIBITED AREA, THE LATTER WOULD LAUNCH A SATYAGRAHA.

MAGISTRATE'S ADVICE

Last evening notices were distributed on behalf of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Lalitpur, advising the tenants not to participate in the Satyagraha, in view of Pt. G. B. Pant's advice to settle the dispute in a Civil Court, but to no effect.

A deputation of the Satyagrahis has proceeded to Lucknow to wait upon the Premier of U.P. while it is understood that the Zemindars will avail themselves of the presence of the Governor in Jhansi and place their point of view before his Excellency.

STUDENTS' SYMPATHY

It is also reported that the students of a local vernacular school have gone on strike in sympathy with the Satyagrahis.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

It will be recalled that the trouble originated in March last when the tenants, it is alleged, threatened to cut wood from the prohibited area.

Apprehending a breach of peace, the authorities promulgated Sec. 144, prohibiting both parties from cutting wood. The Government also appointed a Committee to bring about a compromise between the disputants.

The efforts of the Committee have, however, proved abortive.—A.P.

FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISTS

Jewish Decoys In "Mousetrap Patrols"

JERUSALEM, July 13.

Considerable success is attending the British troops system of "mousetrap patrols" against terrorists in the plains of Esdraelon and hills of Galilee. Picked volunteers form military patrols at night-time and frequent the danger areas. like the oil-pipe line accompanied by small parties of Jewish supernumaries as decoys. The marauders regard a handful of Jews as an eary prey, but immediately the attack opens troops swoop down from the flanks.

While the towns are slumbering under the strict Curfew, the northern country districts present nightly scenes of increasing activity. Sentries posted in watch-towers of Jewish villages sweep the country-side with search-lights, with which every isolated colony is now equipped, heartened in the knowledge that lorries manned by British troops and machineguns are standing by.—Reuter.

ARSON ON LYDDA-HAIFA RAILWAY

Considerable Damage At Kalkilieh Station

JERUSALEM, July 13.

Considerable damage has been caused by arson at Kalkilieh station on Lydda-Haifa main line.—Reuter.

TWO ARABS HANGED

HAIFA, July 12.

Two Arabs sentenced by the Military Court were hanged at Acre.

The first battalion of Essex Regiment arrived this afternoon.—Reuter.

GULF BETWEEN JEWS AND ARABS

HAIFA, July 13.

The situation continued very tense here to-day.

There were several scuffles in one of which two Jews were stabbed and stoned by a crowd and seriously hurt. Detachments of the first battalion of Essex Regiment are patrolling the town.

The first squadron of the Eleventh Hussars arrived to-day.

A week of terrorism has created a gulf between Arab and Jewish communities. The Jewish quarters bordering Arab areas are heavily guarded. The Jewish shops on the Fringes are permanently closed for fear of looting. Several of them in Arab market quarter have already been set on fire.

In Jerusalem on the other hand best informed quarters opine "that the temperature is falling."—Reuter.

TENANCY REFORM IN C. P.

Bill To Be Drafted After Commissioners' Conference

NAGPUR, July 13.

The question of tenancy reform in the direction of effecting changes in the present law, with a view to improving the position of peasants in respect of their rights over land, will be one of the various subjects, which will be considered at a Conference of the Divisional Commissioners, which is to be held here early next month.

It is learnt that the Hon. Mr. P. E. Gole, Revenue Minister, will examine the question in the light of the conclusions that will be reached by this Conference with regard to the desirability of adopting measures aiming at an improvement of the existing conditions.

The Conference is expected to indicate the lines on which changes in the present Tenancy Act are deemed necessary so as to minimise the hardships on tenants, in consequence of suits for ejection brought against them by landlords and Malguzars.

Legislation, seeking to amend the present Tenancy Act, will be framed, taking into account the recommendations made by the Conference of Commissioners. It is possible that the Revenue Minister, Mr. Gole, will bring forward an amending Bill during the next session of the Provincial Assembly, opening on September 1, if by then a final draft of the Bill is ready for introduction in the Legislature.—A.P.

COUNT REVENTLOW DISCHARGED

LONDON, July 13.

The proceedings against Count Haugwitz Reventlow have been withdrawn.

Count Reventlow has been discharged. He undertook not to approach his wife's London home or endeavour to communicate directly or indirectly with her against her wish.

Sir Patrick Hastings, asking permission to withdraw the case said that the position had changed as a result of a frank discussion between Mr. Norman Birkett and himself, Sir Patrick Hastings took the responsibility for advising his client. It was not Count Reventlow's intention to threaten his wife or do her harm.—Reuter's Special.

(Count Reventlow appeared at Bow Street Court on July 5 on a charge of using threats against his wife "which puts her in bodily fear". His wife's solicitor testified that he had offered the court £50,000 if he would agree to a divorce.)

Nazis Violate New York State Law

German American Settlement League Fined 10,000 Dollars.

RIVERHEAD, (New York), July 13.

Six officials of the German American Settlement League have been fined 500 dollars each and their organisation 10,000 for violation of the New York State Law requiring registration of oath-bound organisations.

All received gaol sentences which were suspended save in the instance of the League's leader, Herr Mueller who serves one year sentence.

The presiding judge severely criticised the Nazi theories aired during the four-day trial and reprimanded Herr Mueller for his attitude which amounted to contempt of court.

The prosecution's chief witness was an ex-storm-trooper who testified that the League members were required to take an oath of allegiance to Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF GERMAN REFUGEES

EVIAN July 13.

It is understood that the Refugee Conference has reached a provisional agreement to establish in London a permanent inter Governmental organisation to deal with the problem of the refugees from Germany, which will probably meet in London on August 3.

A draft resolution drawn up by Britain, France and the United States, dealing with the composition of the organisation was submitted to the delegations by Mr. Myron Taylor the American Chairman of the Conference.

The delegates are referring the resolution to their respective Governments and it is hoped to be ready for adoption at the concluding session on July 15.—Reuter.

RUSSO-EGYPTIAN TRADE TALKS

CAIRO, July 13.

Conversations will shortly begin between Egypt and the Soviet Union for the regulation of economic and commercial relations between the two countries. It is understood that such an agreement will include an undertaking by the Soviet to refrain from propaganda in Egypt.—Reuter.

Suez Canal Workers' Strike Settled

CAIRO, July 13.

The strike of the workers in the Suez Canal is settled.

The men are resuming work on Friday.—Reuter.

MILLIONAIRE'S ROUND-WORLD-FLIGHT

NEW YORK, July 13.

The Millionaire, airman Howard Hughes who took off from here for Paris at 00/20 a.m. on July 11 on a round the world flight is now well over halfway round the world and arrived at Yakutsk in Eastern Siberia on the completion of the fourth lap in two days nine hours and 48 minutes. He averaged 212 miles per hour on the stage from Omsk. He expects to leave for Fairbanks, Alaska, a distance of 2,950 miles at 1/30 p.m. B. S. T. Hitherto, he is only five hours behind schedule.—Reuter.

Hughes Leaves Yakutsk

MOWCOWA, July 13.

Hughes left Yakutsk at 12/01 G. M. T.

THE KING'S PROGRESS

LONDON, July 13.

It is understood that the King is continuing to make satisfactory progress.

An official bulletin will be issued later.

After the visit of Doctors to Windsor it was stated that the improvement in King's condition continues. It is understood Doctors are satisfied with the progress. It is expected a formal bulletin will be issued to-morrow which it is hoped will be the last. It is also hoped the King will be able to be present at the garden party at Buckingham Palace on July 18.—Reuter.

JAIPUR FLIES TO INDIA

LONDON, July 13.

The Maharaja of Jaipur left for India by air.

Interviewed by Reuter before his start, the Maharaja said: "I want to return as quickly as possible to see what exactly the situation is."

He expects to arrive in India on July 16.—Reuter.

No Denial Of Territorial Rights

Japan Has No Intent To Use Present Situation In China As Pretext

LONDON, July 13.

"The Japanese Government do not intent to use the present situation in China as a pretext for denying territorial rights enjoyed by Britain and other powers vis-a-vis China," declared Mr. Butler in the House of Commons.

Mr. Butler stated that the Japanese Government had informed Sir R. L. Craigie that the Japanese spokesman's statement in Shanghai had been misunderstood.—Reuter.

AIR RAID TOLL IN TSENGCHEN

240 Killed By Japanese Bombing 'Planes

CANTON, July 13.

About 240 people were killed when Japanese 'planes bombed a Concentration Camp at Tsengchen in South China, according to official Chinese reports.—Reuter.

PEOPLES SUPPORT TO HANKOW GOVT.

HANKOW, July 13.

The Peoples Political Council, consisting of delegates of all parties, racial elements and cultural organisations, unanimously resolved pledging support to Government and endorsing its military, political and financial programme.

Premier Ki Kung made a detailed report on the progress of negotiations for British financial assistance to China, wherein the Council showed particular interest.—Reuter.

CHINESE IN RETREAT

Japanese Report That Kiukiang Will Be Abandoned

TOKIO, July 13.

The Japanese claim to have completely defeated Chinese attempt to recapture Shansi. It is reported from Tainyuanfu State that most of the forty Chinese Divisions, which entered the southern part of the Province some weeks ago, are now in retreat.

According to Japanese reports from Shanghai and Hongkong the Chinese have decided to abandon Kiukiang.—Reuter.

HUGE DEFICT FOR U. S.

Forecast Of Revised Budget Estimates

WASHINGTON, July 13.

A deficit of 3,984 million dollars is forecast for the fiscal year that began on July 1, in the Revised Budget Estimates which have been issued.

President Roosevelt explained that the estimates issued in January were based on the hope of a decided improvement in business which not only did not improve but gradually grew worse.

The expenditure estimated at 8,985 million dollars would set a peacetime record while the gross deficit is estimated at 4.084 million dollars which is the second largest deficit since the world war.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S DEFENCE PREPARATION

6 Million Pounds To Be Spent On Air Raid Precaution

ANKARA, (By Mail.)

During the current financial year beginning this month, Turkey will spend six million Turkish pounds (£1,000,000) on air raid precautions.

This includes supply of gas masks to police and municipal workers, construction of shelters, provision of first aid stations and other anti-air raid equipment.

Large towns and cities are also setting aside big sums for A.R.P. the Total is already £100,000 of which a certain amount is being devoted to a propaganda drive for making citizens "air danger conscious."

Increased Air Force For Britain

New Programme Aims At Attaining Strength Of 2370 Craft In Two Years

LONDON, July 13.

Another 22,901 thousand sterling to strengthen Britain's airforce, bringing the total for the year to 134,403, thousand is the subject of a Supplementary Estimate issued to-day.

It provides for an increase of airforce personnel to 96 thousand, which is 13,000 over the number provided for in the budget estimate. The Air Council states that the new programme aims at attaining first line home strength of 2,370 aircraft by March 1940.—Reuter's Special.

BR. AIR MISSION FOR CANADA

To Negotiate For Large Bomber Aircraft Manufacture

LONDON, July 13.

The British Government have decided immediately to send a special mission to Canada to negotiate the manufacture of large bomber aircraft there. The mission will be headed by Sir Hardman Leer and will include Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington and Mr. Handley-Page.—Reuter.

BRITISH PLANS TO HELP POULTRY INDUSTRY

LONDON, July 12.

Government plans to help poultry industry which were announced by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Morrison, in the House of Commons include establishment of Poultry Commission to conduct stock improvement scheme assisted by Exchequer Fund, Research, Station for investigation of disease problems, power for Commission to regulate egg marketing, loans to facilitate establishment of producers co-operative egg packing stations and grants for demonstration of efficient methods of packing dead poultry.

Mr. Morrison said that legislation would be introduced as soon as possible.—B.O.W

QUEEN RECEIVES INDIAN WOMEN STUDENTS

LONDON, July 13.

The Queen received at the Buckingham Palace a party of Indian University women under the leadership of Mrs. S. D. Datta.

Th Queen who spoke to each member of the party, evinced a keen interest in women's work in India and in the words of one member of the party displayed a deep knowledge of social work undertaken by Indian women.—Reuter.

"MONK" ARRESTED AS SPY

HANKOW (By Mail).

A partiality for "sing song" girls on the part of a self-announced Buddhist monk here has resulted in the discovery of a spy ring acting behind the lines for the Japanese.

The "monk" who went under the name of "Hung Ming" but whose real name is Yang Chao, and his "satelytes" are now languishing in a Hankow gaol.

Arriving in Hankow from Shanghai, Yang Chao brought with him papers stating that he was the head priest of the "temples of the Fragrant Woods" in Nanking, and also secretary of the Relief corps of the Buddhist Society, operating in the war areas.

His activities at first aroused suspicion when his alleged over fondness for women, and lavish spending on pretty "sing-song" girls, attracted the attention of secret service agents of the Chinese Government.

It was then found that the "monk" and his accomplices were sending military information to the Japanese.—Reuter.

JUBBULPORE, July 12: A daring burglary was committed in the house of a tailor, residing in Gokulpore, on the outskirts of the Jubbulpore Cantonment, when cash and jewellery valued at over Rs. 2,000 were removed.

MYMENSINGH, July 12.—Malaria has been causing havoc in this district for the last seven or eight years. Last year saw the worst outbreak of this disease, which claimed more than 39,000 deaths.

Warwicks' Tail Refuses To Wag

First Innings Close At 179

Bradman Contributes Another Unbeaten Century To Australian Score

The Australians commenced their three-day fixture against Warwickshire at Birmingham on Wednesday and winning the toss, put in the Warwicks to bat on a soft wicket.

A COLLAPSE

The Warwicks made 169 for 5 wickets and then followed the collapse, the remaining 5 batsmen being dismissed for an addition of only 10 runs, the home team's first innings terminating at 179.

Ward's 4 Victims

WARD WAS, TO A GREAT EXTENT RESPONSIBLE FOR CLOSING THE WARWICKSHIRE INNINGS SO SUDDENLY CAPTURING THE LAST 4 WICKETS AT THE COST OF 26 RUNS ONLY.

Bradman's Century

The Australians had made 202 for the loss of 1 wicket at the close of play, Bradman and Brown being together with 116 and 66 respectively. McCabe was out for 14.

Brown-Bradman unbroken partnership had contributed 185 runs to this total.

TEAMS

Australians	Warwickshire
BRADMAN	CRANMER
McCABE	THOMPSON
BROWN	SANTALL
CHIPPERFIELD	CROOM
FINGLETON	DOLLERY
WHITE	ORD
McCORMICK	MAYER
WARD	PAINE
O'REILLY	HOLLIES
WAITE	BUCKINGHAM
BARNES	WILMOT

Warwicks (1st Innings) **179**

Australians for one wicket **202**

LONDON, July 13.

At Birmingham, the weather was fine and the pitch was rather soft to-day, when the match between the Australians and Warwickshire was commenced. The Australians were lucky with the coin and put in Warwickshire to bat first.

Barnes is keeping wickets for the Australians.

Brilliant sunshine greeted Bradman as he took out his team this being the first appearance he has ever made in Birmingham.

TWO CHEAP DISMISSALS

Warwickshire lost 2 wickets in quick succession. The first one fell at 11, when Croom edged an out-swinger off Waite and was caught by McCabe at the first slip, with 2 runs to his credit, (11—1—2). Thompson, who with Croom, opened confidently, played too late to McCormick and was bowled middle-stump (25—2—11).

FINGLETON HURT

Fingleton, who was fielding at short square-leg, was struck on the forehead by the ball off a short from Santall, but, fortunately, his peak cap took most of the impact, and after retiring for a while, Fingleton took his place in the field. Meanwhile, Fleetwood-Smith, who fielded as substitute, accounted for Santall's wicket by catching him, in the first slip, off O'Reilly (48—3—21).

At lunch Dollery and Ord were batting with 24 and 28 respectively, the total being 95 for 3 wickets.

100 UP

Fingleton did not resume after lunch, Fleetwood-Smith fielding in his place. Warwicks reached 100 of the innings in 125 minutes.

Dollery gave an easy catch to Fleetwood-Smith at short-leg off Waite for 31, (117—4—31). Ord sent O'Reilly to the leg boundary, reaching his individual 50 in 90 minutes. Buckingham, who joined him succumbed to leg-break by Ward for 15. (153—5—15).

Crammer, the next man in, was stumped by Barnes off Ward for 15. (169—6—15). At the same total, Ord, who had batted confidently for 2 hours, was held by Bradman at fine-leg, off O'Reilly for 61, (169—7—61).

BAD COLLAPSE

A collapse followed, Warwicks' losing the remaining wickets for an addition of 10 runs in 20 minutes. Paine was bowled by O'Reilly, for 1. (171—8—1). Wilmott was given out leg before to Ward for 1. (171—9—1). Mayer was stumped by Barnes off Ward for 1 and Hallies was batting with 2, when the innings closed at 179.

AUSTRALIAN INNINGS

McCabe opened to Mayer's bowling and in the first over collected 10 runs, but he played on Wilmot for 14. (17—1—14). Fifty of the innings was reached in as many minutes, the batsmen punishing innocuous attack and piercing the field at random. 100 was hoisted in 110 minutes.

Bradman sent Wilmot to the on-boundary reaching his individual 50 in 100 minutes. Brown took 130 minutes to reach his 50. The rate of scoring increased thereafter, Bradman hoisting his 100 in 130 minutes. The partnership had lasted 140 minutes, when the stumps were drawn, Brown having so far hit 4 fours and Bradman 11.

At the close of play, Brown was batting with 66 and Bradman had made 116 out of total of 202.

Fingleton is having headache and is resting. He is expected to bat.

SCORES:—

WARWICKSHIRE (1st Innings.)	
Croom, c McCabe, b Waite ..	2
Thompson, b McCormick ..	11
Santall, c Substitute, b O'Reilly	21
Dollery, c Fleetwood-Smith, b Waite	31
Ord, c Bradman, b O'Reilly ..	61
Buckingham, b Ward	15
Crammer, st. Barnes, b Ward	15
Paine, b O'Reilly	1
Wilmott, l.b.w., Ward	1
Mayer, st. Barnes, b Ward ..	1
Hollies (not out)	2
Extras	18
Total	179

FALL OF WICKETS:

1 for 11; 2 for 25; 3 for 48; 4 for 117; 5 for 153; 6 for 159; 7 for 169; 8 for 171; 9 for 171 and 10 for 179.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCormick	9	3	14	1
Waite	17	3	38	2
O'Reilly	27	9	69	3
White	10	4	14	0
Ward	8.2	2	26	4

AUSTRALIA (First Innings.)	
McCabe (played on to wicket), b Wilmot	14
Brown (batting)	66
Bradman (batting)	116
Extras	6
Total (for 1 wicket at close)	202

SIR ARTHUR OLVER

LONDON, July 13.

Sir Arthur Olver is appointed Principal of the Royal Dick Veterinary College, Edinburgh.—Reuter.

Root Out Corruption From Department

Revenue Minister's Plea At Conference Of Ahmedabad District Officials

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

THE IMPERATIVE NEED FOR ROOTING OUT CORRUPTION ALLEGED TO BE STILL OBTAINING IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT WAS STRESSED BY THE HON. MORARJI DESAI, REVENUE MINISTER, AT THE "IN CAMERA" SESSION OF THE REVENUE OFFICIALS CONFERENCE, WHICH OPENED HERE TO-DAY.

The Conference, which was confined to the Ahmedabad District, was attended by officials from all over the district. The Hon. Revenue Minister presided. The proceedings were not open to the Press.

Closer Co-operation Plea

The Hon. Minister, in the course of his presidential address, is understood to have invited the closer co-operation of the officers with the people generally and specially with regard to village industries.

He then drew attention to bribery still obtaining in certain departments of the Revenue establishment and dwelt at length on the need for purity in administration and closer contact with people.

The Conference lasted for five hours in the course of which the delegates placed before the Hon. Minister the day to day difficulties in their work and were assured by the Minister that they would be looked into with sympathy.—United Press.

TALUKDARS' DEPUTATION

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

A deputation of the Talukdars' Association desired to wait on him at the Congress House in connection with the proposed Tenancy Legislation, but owing to want of time, he asked the deputationists to see him at Poona.

Mr. Desai is leaving for Bombay to-night.—A.P.

WHY 48-HOUR WEEK FOR FACTORIES?

Detrimental To Economic Progress Of Travancore, Says Legal Remembrancer

TRIVANDRUM, July 13.

"A forty-eight-hour week for factories in Travancore would not be in the interests of the State", said the Legal Remembrancer to the Travancore Government, speaking on the amendments to the Factories Bill to-day.

At the last sitting, the House adopted an amendment in favour of a 48-hour-week and explaining the Government attitude thereon. The Legal Remembrancer to-day stated that one result of such a change would be to limit the industrial growth and seriously affect the economic progress of the State. Inordinate reduction in hours of work was also likely to lead to reduction in wages. Government would take appropriate steps in the light of this view but the other clauses of the Bill would be proceeded with.

The Travancore State Transport Department made a net profit of approximately Rs. 57,000 in the last four months, according to replies given to interpellations in the Assembly to-day. This profit is calculated after allowing four per cent. interest on the capital invested. The Transport Department is now operating services on the Trivandrum to Cape Comorin and certain connected routes. It is understood the service will be extended to Quilon from July 20. —A.P.

RESERVE BANK CENTRAL BOARD

Meeting At Madras On July 19

SIMLA, July 13.

The Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India will meet at Madras on July 19 next. Mr. K. Shanjiva Row from the Government of India will attend the meeting.

Official circles here deny any significance attaching to this meeting at Madras. The Board is likely to discuss the banking situation in Madras.—United Press.

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No. 323

Wardha Scheme For Orissa

Govt. Circulars To Different Educational Institutions

CUTTACK, July 12.

It is understood that the Education Department of the Government of Orissa has circularised the Wardha Scheme of Education to different educational institutions of the province, inviting their opinion on different aspects and how it can be worked out.

It is further understood that the Education Department has also sent the recent recommendations of the Vernacular Education Committee of the Central Advisory Board to the Chairman of the Local Bodies and prominent educationists and men having experience in the line, inviting their suggestions on the points raised by the said Committee.

The Committee, it may be recalled, have recommended that administrative and executive authority in regard to the management of primary education in a province which is exercised by the Local Board should be vested in an Inspectorate and an Advisory Committee be set up without any statutory power in this connection, which should be appointed by the Government.

The present recommendations are based on the fact that the Local Bodies are in proper inspection and control which does not advance the cause of vernacular education.—United Press.

BATTLE OVER TENANCY BILL

(Continued from Page 1.)

rantee, permanency why not then the tiller of the soil claim, as of right, a guarantee for continuance of tenure, as long as he honestly does his job. If on this point the need and urgency of this measure are agreed, then the question may relate to details, conspicuous among them being the period of continuous holding necessary for creating tenant's occupancy right. Suggestions there are to fix this period at six, twelve, twenty and sixty years. After fixing this period, there would arise the further question of giving retrospective effect to this provision and the difference of acute magnitude may prevail on this point. The same would be the case regarding the fixing of what is called economic rent.

ATTEMPT AT UNANIMITY

All these questions are sure to take considerable time of the meeting and chances are very remote that an unanimous solution might be found out for all of them. No efforts, however, will be spared to see that as far as possible differences are composed and an agreeable line of action decided upon.

It is also likely that a give-and-take policy might be adopted and some "via media" struck to steer the ship of this legislation clear of all rocks.

Private discussions amongst various groups, and individual members on the respective merits and demerits of the Tenancy Bill are already going on.

REFORMS IN MIRAJ STATE

Principle Of Responsible Govt. Accepted: Foreigners Act Withdrawn

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, July 13.

Miraj Darbar announced today by a Special Gazette terms of the settlement arrived at with the Laxmeshwar Committee.

Remission of land revenue outstanding till 1936 is granted. Twenty per cent reduction in land assessment is declared in all talukas of the State. Three villages in Miraj Taluka,, namely Tanang, Bolwad and Shirdhon, were assessed exhorbitantly in 1928, at the time of revision settlement. Their cases have been considered favourably and the assessment reduced.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

Restriction on freedom of speech has been removed.

The Foreigners Act has been withdrawn.

Municipalities with elected majority and elected president are allowed. The District Local Board Act is to come into force from next year.

Kanarese Daftar will be maintained in Laxmeshwar Taluka. The State will consider sympathetically the Weavers' grievances.

The principle of Responsible Government is accepted by the Darbar.

The concessions compared with Ramdurg and Jamkhandi are worth appreciating. The percentage of permanent reduction in land revenue works out at more than 27 per cent., if reduction of 25 per cent. in 1928 on increased assessment is considered.

PUNJAB MONEY-LENDERS BILL

Prof. Ranga Urges Extension To Mortgages Entered Into Since 1902

SIMLA, July 13.

A suggestion that the Punjab Moneylenders Registration Bill should be extended to the mortgages entered into since 1902 so that Kisans may be helped to release their lands from mortgages, if necessary, by offering some suitable compensation for the outstanding loans, has been made by Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, in the course of a statement to the Press.

The Congress Party in the Punjab Legislative Assembly, Prof. Ranga continues, is rightly insisting that it shall be extended to the mortgages held by rich agriculturists from other but poor agriculturists.

Referring to the merits of the Bill Prof. Ranga says that the principle underlying the Bill is acceptable to the Kisans. It seeks to make it necessary for all moneylenders to register themselves as moneylenders and obtain licences, which may have to be renewed from time to time in order that there may be less irregularities in their accounts and the Kisans who borrow from them may not be deceived, as has so often happened, by wrong entries. It is but fair to a moneylender to give him the right to appeal to court instead of the Revenue Commissioner against an order of a collector cancelling his registration or refusing to renew his licence. Secondly, the suggestion made by the minority that "an unregistered moneylender" or even any moneylender, who winds up his business of moneylending and does not renew any existing loan nor advances any fresh loan but confines himself to the realisation of the outstanding loans ought to be allowed to proceed to the courts and realise his assets without having to seek the certificates of the collector, and such an opportunity ought to be given even to those whose licences are cancelled owing to the decisions of a court as per Section 6.

NOT A CLASS BILL.

To complain that this Bill is a class Bill or treats the moneylenders as an inveterate criminal and, therefore, ought not to be supported is not right, since it seeks to implement, though belatedly, one of the most important recommendations of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee.

At the same time Government must be warned that to reserve to itself the power to exempt anyone from the operations of this Bill is to leave the door open for most of the influential so-called agriculturists, who are moneylenders, to be allowed as at present, to exploit the Kisans. If the Ministry means what it says, continues Prof. Ranga, let it place all moneylenders whether agricultural or not, on the same footing and protect our Kisans.

Referring to the Land Alienation Mortgaged Bill Prof. Ranga opines that though this Bill is good, so far as it goes, it does give too much power to the Revenue officials, who are likely to be influenced by non-judicial and pro-party motives in deciding whether or not any particular person can be taken as a statutory agriculturist.—United Press.

Santiniketan's Example

Bengal Minister Commends Rural Reconstruction Activities

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister, Bengal Government, who paid a visit to Santiniketan, has issued a statement in the course of which he sums up the impressions of his visit.

"People of Bolpur", says Mr. Suhrawardy, "have reason to be very grateful to the authorities of Santiniketan and Sriniketan for the health centres that have been opened by them and the rural reconstruction work that they are carrying on. The Co-operative Health Societies have succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of the people not merely in the distribution of medicine but also in improving their own living conditions. They have cleaned tanks, cut drains, maintained roads, cleared jungles, filled up hollows and have practically eradicated all the causes of malaria. A very efficient and self-sacrificing medical practitioner is the pivot of the organisation and only the best can stand up to the strain. The movement has been so successful that I hope that it will gradually extend itself so as to cover the malaria-stricken spots of Bolpur, and I trust that the people of the locality as well as the Government will support the movement to the best of their ability.

"There is also a co-operative rural reconstruction movement side by side in many places and this has succeeded in arousing the consciousness of the people to the need for self-help in solving their various problems. The work which is done here could very well have been adopted in other parts of Bengal and is now making its influence felt throughout the province. I am sure that in course of time its principles will be accepted by other Rural Reconstruction Societies. I wish the organisers every success."—United Press.

WATER SCARCITY IN SIND

Results Of Geological Survey Of India's Investigations

SIMLA, July 13.

Although the Indus river, flowing through the Mianwali district of the Punjab, is at times almost fifteen miles broad, yet, strangely enough, the water-supply problem in places outside its flood-plain is very acute.

An investigation was lately made by the Geological Survey of India into this rather curious problem of water-supply in the Isa Khel and Mianwali tahsils of the Mianwali district, with special attention to the former tahsil.

RESULT OF SURVEY

The sub-surface water was analysed and a study made of the geological strata met when bores were sunk. And the conclusion has been reached from an examination of the records of the deep bores at Isa Khel and Masit that a thick band of impervious clay is responsible for the artesian conditions, which seem to have developed at Masit, where some 200 gallons per hour of sweet water are flowing freely from the bore.

It has also been concluded that the sweet water with the requisite hydrostatic head to produce these artesian conditions comes from the highland between the Marwat and Khasor ranges, South of the Kurram river, the chief tributary of the Indus in this area.

The chief contaminating influence on the sub-surface water near Isal Khel town, according to the Geological Survey of India, appears to be the Kurrum river, as its water, at times extremely saline, has been used for over two centuries for irrigation purposes, and has percolated down into the sub-surface soil.—United Press.

Ex-Kakori Prisoner To Wed

LUCKNOW, July 13.

Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, ex-Kakori conspiracy case prisoner, will, it is reported, marry Sreemati Durgabati Bhora, President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, under the Civil Marriage Act. Sreemati Durgabati is the widow of the late Mr. Bhagwati Prasad of the Punjab. —United Press.

LITERACY DRIVE IN MADRAS

Premier And Education Minister Hit Upon New Plan

MADRAS, July 13.

A new scheme for solving the problem of illiteracy in rural areas was outlined by Dr. Subbaroyan, Education Minister, in collaboration with the Premier in a joint talk to Pressmen this afternoon at the Secretariat.

It is proposed to have names of common objects, which meet the eye of rural folk written out in bold characters in vernaculars and displayed on or in close proximity to the objects to which they relate.

This, the Premier and the Education Minister believe, would be an easy and effective method by which the illiterates in the villages could be taught to read.

NEED OF SPIRIT OF SERVICE

The Premier said this method of teaching boys to learn the alphabet was not altogether unknown in some schools and they hoped to teach reading in this way in a year's time. He added this would surely serve as foundation for a full fledged literary drive throughout the Province.

The Education Minister stated it was the intention of the Ministry that the scheme should be taken up by local Congress and voluntary organisations and individuals in a spirit of service to the illiterate masses without any official control.—A.P.

FRESH MOVE FOR SIKAR-JAIPUR SETTLEMENT

AJMER, July 13.

On receiving an urgent telegraphic message from Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who reached Sikar last evening, the Raja of Bhinai left for Sikar this morning. It is believed that another attempt will be made to effect a settlement between the Jaipur Darbar and the Sikar public.

It transpires that on arrival His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur will proceed to Simla to hold consultations with the Crown Department, Government of India, and the Hon'ble the Resident in Rajputana on future steps to be taken in connection with Sikar affairs.—A. P.

FATE OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL SEALED

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 13.

The fate of St. George's Hospital is now sealed. The Bombay Government have decided to close it for good before this year is out and give it a decent burial.

One important reason that weighed with Government in arriving at this decision was sheer waste of public money that was incurred as expenditure on this institution, which was almost monopolised by high class society. Closure of this hospital will be counterbalanced by provision of additional accommodation for Europeans in J. J. Hospital and merging of the present staff into other Government hospitals.

DISCONTENT IN MUSLIM LEAGUE CIRCLES

Sequel To Gandhi-Jawahar-Jinnah Correspondence

Congress Mass Contact Programme Frightens League Leadership

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW (By Mail).

All is not well with the Muslim League in the United Provinces The correspondence between President of the Muslim League and Gandhiji and Jawaharlal has created a definite discontent in the Muslim League Circles towards Mr. Jinnah. I am in a position to disclose that Mr. Khaliquzaman Leader of the Muslim League Party, has addressed letters to the leaders of Ahrar group and Jamiatul-ulema urging them to meet the latter at Lucknow to discusss the plans to bring about Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Mr. Khaliquzaman is also reported to have met some leading Muslim Congressmen in the Province and discussed the situation with them. It is understood that Mr. Khaliquzaman's desire to meet the Jamiat and Ahrar leaders belies the contention of Mr. Jinnah that no one except himself can deliver the good on behalf of the Musulmans.

Moreover the recent steady progress of Muslim mass contact programme in the province has frightened the Muslim League leadership, and they want an early settlement. The unanimous support of the Muslim workers at Cawnpore to non-communal Mazdoor Sabha, and the Muslim peasants to the proposed tenancy legislation has been an eye opener to the most reactionaries in the League.

Mr. M. N. Roy who has so far been strongly advocating the dissolution of the Congress Socialist Party, is reported to have addressed a lengthy letter to Acharya Narender Dev laying down certain conditions on which he is understood to be prepared to join the Socialist Party. I am at present not in a position to disclose the contents of the letter, but I reliably understand that Acharya Narender Dev has communicated the desires of Mr. Roy to B. Jai Parkash Narayain, Mr. M. R. Masani and Shrimati Kamla Devi.

Mr. Roy's desire to join hands with C. S. P. has vehement opposition. And the local Socialists do not seem to favour his admission within their ranks.

FAMINE WORKS IN RAYALSEEMA

Madras Premier's Impressions Of His Tour

MADRAS, July 13.

Interviewed by the "United Press," the Hon'ble Mr. C. R. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of Madras, summed up the impressions of his tour of Rayalseema and said that his tour there was pleasant

Referring to the famine works there, the Premier said that they were going on with full strength. The biggest yearning, he added, was entirely the yearning for schemes that would drive the ghost of famine for ever from the minds of the people. Famine was visiting the area year after year, but something, he said, had to be done for permanent remedy.

The Premier expressed a hope of co-operation between the people and officials there regarding prohibition. "There are certain tribes regularly living on illicit distillation," he concluded. "These tribes will suffer greatly under prohibition, but it cannot be helped."—United Press.

ANTI-HINDI PICKETERS CONVICTED

MADRAS, July 13.

With the arrest this morning of Sankaralingam and Adinarayan of Rajapalayam for picketing in front of the Premier's house, the total arrests in connection with the anti-Hindi agitation so far amount to 161.

Chinnaswami and Thangavelu, two volunteers of the anti-Hindi movement who were arrested this morning on a charge of picketing in front of the Premier's house at Mambalam, were produced before the Third Presidency Magistrate and were convicted and sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment each.—United Press.

PROTECTION TO COTTON PIECEGOODS

Tariff Board Will Be Appointed To Enquire Into Question

SIMLA, July 13.

The "United Press" understands that a Tariff Board will be appointed at the end of the current year or at the beginning of next year, to enquire into the question of protection to cotton piecegoods industry.

The Tariff Board which is now carrying on investigation into protection to sericulture industry is composed of Mr. Fazlul Rahimtoola (Chairman), Mr. N. S. Roughton, lately the Financial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Mr. N. N. Anklesaria, ex-Member of the Central Legislative Assembly.—United Press.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN PAPER

Tariff Board Submits Final Report

SIMLA, July 13.

The Tariff Board has submitted its final report on protection to the Indian paper industry, which is now under the consideration of the Commerce Department of the Government of India.

The Board's interim report which was submitted some time ago, dealt with surcharge on duty on paper.—United Press.

DARJEELING, July 13.—Due to incessant rains for the last few days in forests at the foot of the Himalayas, the river Teesta has alarmingly risen, inundating the low-lying lands on both the banks.

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Two Aspects Of India's Struggle For Freedom

(Continued from page 14.)

name is not liked by the Customs officials in India.

It is, therefore, a peculiar satisfaction to me to come here and speak to you under the auspices of the Left Book Club. I have heard with admiration of the growth of this Left Book Club movement, because it is a movement and something much more than the printing and publishing of books, and how it is spreading all over, not only England but other countries, of certain types of books, serious books, which more and more people read. After all, in considering the problems of to-day, the more thought we give to them, the more we study them, the more we will be in a position to solve them.

PROBLEM OF INDIA

I am somewhat embarrassed by the remarks of our Chairman to-day. Like him I am a modest person. But perhaps you might be led to expect from what he has said that perhaps I might say something in the heroic vein. I am incapable of feeling heroic or of speaking heroic. Also after the last 10 or 12 days in London, during which period I have addressed a large number of big and small audiences, I do not feel exactly fresh, and it is hardly a suitable preparation for addressing this large audience. Still, as you have done me the honour of coming here, I shall endeavour to place before you the problem of India as I see it.

What exactly is this problem of India about? You have a large number of problems to face; domestic problems, international problems, European problems, the problems of China, Spain, etc. You are full of them. You gather here to-day to hear about India, and I take it that many of you do not usually have the opportunity either to hear about India or to read about India, because the newspapers here are not usually full of India. In fact it is seldom mentioned, the fact that there is an Indian problem may have escaped many readers of the newspapers. But because this is so, it does not do away with the problem. The problem becomes bigger.

POVERTY OF INDIA

In India there is a nationalist movement. There is also a social movement. The two react on each other, and although the freedom movement in India was for long years essentially a nationalist movement (as it was bound to be because the first reaction to foreign domination is to create nationalism and a desire for political freedom) but as that movement grew and as it got into touch with the masses, and the masses came into it, the masses influenced it, and their influence went on growing, and the mass influence is always in the direction of social change, so that inevitably this movement in India was forced by circumstances to think about social change. And even behind that nationalist movement, what was ultimately the urge? Why did this vast crowd of peasants side with the Indian National Congress? Surely because they saw in the Congress an organisation which promised relief to them. When we talk about Swaraj (which means independence) they take the word to mean in their own sense something which would rid them of their burdens, because if Swaraj comes which does not rid them of their burdens it will be a poor relief and certain not worth while. So they came. Therefore behind this political movement which to begin with did not consciously express the real urge behind it, was ultimately the urge to remove the poverty and misery of India. After all, the fundamental problem is the problem of poverty.

It is an astounding problem, and you who know something of the distress in England, of unemployment in England, you can have no conception of what Indian poverty is. It is something astounding.

We have tried in India during these past years to develop and strengthen, and our strength has grown great. It is great enough for the British Government to think seriously before inviting a conflict. On two or three occasions in the past few months there was the possibility of a conflict because of a different opinion between the British Government (or the Governor representing it) and the Congress Ministries, and the British Government had to give in on all these issues. This shows that the strength of the movement is such that the British Government is not easily prepared to invite conflict.

FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM.

I do not mean that no conflict will ever take place. Occasions may arise when there is conflict, when they do not give way and when we do not give way. But still the movement is developing and becoming very strong, and largely because it has become more and more associated with the social problem. Therefore this is the fundamental problem for us—how to integrate the political struggle with the social struggle. Sometimes of course there is a slight conflict between the two in the sense that the political struggle being in the main the national struggle comprises all manner of people of differing views in regard to social matters—it draws all manner of classes who may be in conflict with each other, but function together against the common foe, imperialism. But as soon as we begin to consider social problems, these classes get into conflict with each other, so that there is that inevitable conflict. At the same time everybody realises in India that before any solution of the social problem comes, there must be the power to solve it, and that means political independence. Therefore inevitably the political question takes precedence, and even those who are keenest about social change insist on the political change coming.

MARKED TENDENCY.

Still difficulties arise because even the approach to the political question can be of various kinds. What kind of political freedom are we going to get? We may be free from British imperialism, but after all, who is going to have the power in India afterwards, what will be the method of fighting; and the approach to it will be governed by what kind of freedom we have in our minds. At present I will talk only in terms of political freedom. It should be at least a kind of freedom which makes it easy to get social freedom. We must not develop freedom which itself becomes a bulwark of reaction.

Therefore the question becomes one of joining these two movements for social and political freedom and making them function together. That is to say, the whole urge for social freedom must throw its weight into the struggle for political freedom and influence it in its direction. I cannot say exactly how this will turn out—but on the whole in India the tendency has been very marked towards the political struggle assuming a social aspect, and generally speaking Congress to-day is definitely committed to social change on a fairly radical scale. I do not mean to say that the Congress as a whole has turned socialist. There are socialist wings, and there are right wings which disapprove of socialism, and there is a large central bloc which vaguely approves of socialism, which is radical and which generally speaking will probably vote for a socialistic proposal, but which is not consciously and definitely socialist, because this nationalist urge has been so great that it is moved by that more than by any other thing.

THE INDIA ACT.

Now, take this Government of India Act, Federation; provincial autonomy, how far the act is working—these questions I am endeavouring to answer. But I want you to consider the question in its wider aspects.

And that is this, that the whole conception of any Constitution being drawn up and imposed on the Indian people is an absurd conception from the point of view of solving the Indian problem. It won't solve it. And the only possibility of solving it is for it to be recognised that the people of India must take the matter into their own hands and must determine their own Constitution. After that, the question may arise as to what the relations between India and England are going to be, and if this is done in the proper spirit then the psychological background is created. If not, and it results after big conflicts, another psychological background is created when we do not approach each other in a friendly manner. The Congress is a powerful organisation, and democratic. It might well have drawn up a constitution. It has adopted the other course by saying that a Constituent Assembly elected by adult franchise should draw up this Constitution. That is surely the only democratic method to do it. And I cannot conceive of any person who believes in democracy opposing this method. Anything that may come between can only be looked upon from this point of view. It will be disapproved of. It will irritate. Take provincial autonomy. We do not like it, under it we cannot do much, still we are working it. Because we came to the conclusion that we might be able to strengthen ourselves for the next conflict. That was the sole reason why we did it. And I think that last year has strengthened us enormously. We have been able to do some pretty good work, passing legislation which has done some good. But the important thing was how we could strengthen ourselves for the future, and we have done that to a large extent.

WE LOOK TO FUTURE WITH CONFIDENCE

Therefore we can look upon the future with a large measure of confidence. The world to-day is full of crises, the possibility of war, and many people feel rather distressed about it. We feel distressed about it, but still because of the new strength which has developed in us, we are singularly optimistic about the future of India, and more and more we are thinking in terms of taking part not only in freeing India—we feel that will come before very long—but of playing some part in international affairs.

Already I think most far-seeing statesmen feel that Indian independence is not far distant, and their attitude to India is rapidly changing because they want to make friends with a free India, because of its enormous potentialities it is bound to play an important part in the world, and it is already thinking in terms of that and preparing itself for that date.

UNDER AUTONOMY

In India to-day there is much talk of Provincial Autonomy, Congress Ministries and the like, but I want you to remember first of all that the Government of India functions as irresponsibly as it has ever done. We still have the various Press laws functioning, the Communist Party is still illegal, because it is the Government of India which is responsible for that declaration. I told you at the beginning of the Sea Customs Act (we do not get most of the advanced books published in England), and in Provinces like Bengal and the Punjab, we have still more or less the old system of repression so far as civil liberties and the rest goes. We have still in Bengal a fair number of detenus, people kept in jail without trial, and of course our old friends the Indian Princes function still in India.

REMARKABLE EXAMPLES

These Indian Princes are perhaps remarkable examples of the old system which has vanished from the rest of the world, of the purest autocracy (subject of course to British suzerainty). Now the Indian Princes talk a great deal of their independence, their treaty rights and the like. Who are these Indian Princes? Most of them are the creation of British power. Most of them, the very great majority, are not princes at all—I mean to say in the technical and legal sense. They were when the British came, you may say barons or such, some of them viceroys of the Mogol Empire, some just tax collectors. But there was a period in India then when the destruction of the Mogol Empire came, a period of chaos and disorder, and that is why it was easy for invaders from abroad (and all manner of them did come from abroad, even before the British armies) so they came, swept down and tried to get what they could. When the British came and found these people functioning as big estate owners, it was easier for the British to deal with them than to deal with the population at large. So they made treaties with them and left them more firmly in their positions—since then these people began calling themselves Princes—they had no such positions previously, and the people of India were not consulted. These treaties were made at the beginning of the 19th Century, 120—130 years ago. During this period Europe and the world has changed enormously. Quite a number of big revolutions have taken place. The land system has changed; all the petty princes and others in Central Europe have gone. But in India the system that existed 130 years ago has not changed. Why? Ordinarily it would have changed, because as new events take place, as the situation develops the changes and revolutions would have come to India, but the British power was there to perpetuate this feudal system. And the people who might otherwise have removed them, or kept them under control, could do nothing because it was the British power which protected them.

AN INDIVISIBLE WHOLE.

Obviously India is not and cannot be split up into the Indian States and the rest of India. India must be an indivisible whole; it may of course ultimately be a Federation—that I don't know but I see no harm in Federation—but it must be one unit, and if you know anything about the history of India, you would remark the strange fact that India has been a kind of unit for thousands of years until it has been divided up politically. So this States problem is often brought before us. I do not think it is really a difficult problem because so much pressure is growing in the Indian States from the people, that they cannot resist it. And they will come to terms and have to ally themselves with us. And suppose we had a Constituent Assembly, I think many of them would have to join it sooner or later—later of course all of them would have to join it.

So that to-day in India the situation is full of difficulty, no doubt as in the rest of the world, but it is full of optimism also because we feel that we are moving ahead; that we have strength, and we feel that it is a question of power-politics in the world, if I may put it bluntly, we shall develop our power and exercise it in the right direction.

OUR IDEALS.

So far as our larger ideals are concerned this is an ideal. It is not a narrow nationalistic ideal of an isolated India cut off from the rest of the world. We believe in a world order, but this must obviously be based on freedom and justice, otherwise there can be no world order. We believe in collective security. But remember this, any attempt to have collective security on an unjust 'status quo' cannot possibly last. The basis must be freedom and justice. Granted that, we are entirely in favour of it. You cannot expect us in India to-day to accept the present 'status quo' and talk in terms of preserving it by collective security. Otherwise, we do believe in this doctrine of collective security and the development of a world order.

I have tried to deal with this problem of India from the larger perspective than the Indian nationalist movement. There is a great socialist movement which forms part of the larger movement. Personally I think and look forward to the realisation of socialism in India, but I wanted to place this problem before you not from the point of view only of the socialist but from the points of view more or less common to all sections in India, at any rate in the Congress, of the advanced sections.

ARE YOU LOSING YOUR GRIP?

How often you find that your work just will not come straight and you seem to have no grasp of affairs at all. How often you think you can hardly survive the business day! How very often everything seems boring to you! Psycho analysts tell us that this is a state of nervous breakdown. You must build up your energy and renew the flagging nerve cells by a course of Stearns' Tonic. It is amazing what an effect this tonic has on the whole system. Prepared from the extracts of Cod Livers, Stearns' Tonic also contains valuable minerals of which Iron is the most important. Besides being rich in Vitamins " will stimulate the appetite, enrich the blood and give energy, vigour and vitality. Try a bottle of this invaluable tonic and benefit as others have benefited. Those suffering from sleeplessness find that they are sleeping better and waking more refreshed and alert than for years past. Those suffering from nervous strain have felt the benefit immediately and later relate they haven't a nerve in their bodies. All good chemists and stores stock it.

STEARNS' TONIC

S.T.2

WORKERS PLIGHT IN BHAVNAGAR PORT

No Scope To Get Grievances Redressed

A dock worker writes:—

Since a year or more the condition of the Stevedore labour in Bhavnagar Port is getting from bad to worse. The Dubash Stevedores of the Japanese Steamship Company in the Bombay Port are also working as contractors of labour in Bhavnagar State.

Mostly the Stevedore labour having been recruited from Bombay Port, the workers often look up to Bombay for advice. A number of letters ventilating their grievances and requesting the officers of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union to help them to organise have been received by the Union and a competent representative of the Bombay Union is leaving for Bhavnagar to investigate the conditions.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury yesterday, at the inquest on Rathobai (30) who died of injuries in the K.E.M. Hospital yesterday morning.

It was stated that, while she was lighting a coal 'sighri', her foot was accidentally burnt, with the result, that she died in the hospital where she was removed in a precarious condition.

KHASI PUBLIC PROTEST

Against Restriction On Export Of Certain Forest Produce

SHILLONG, July 12.

Considerable feeling of resentment prevails among the Khasi public of the district due to a recent order issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, to all the Khasi Native States to the effect that no 'Sal' or 'Agar' tree is to be exported from any of the States unless a contract is approved by the Deputy Commissioner as also the number of trees to be exported and that any contract in this regard involving forest produce valued more than Rs. 100 and extending over a period of more than one year should have to be reported to the Deputy Commissioner by the Native Chiefs for the former's previous approval.

A resolution passed at a public meeting of the Khasis held here characterised the order as an 'unusual' one and viewed this as an attempt to abolish the immemorial practice in the Khasi States and urged for immediate withdrawal of the same.—United Press.

CRIMINAL CASES IN KHASI AREAS

Protest Against Proposed Transfer To Calcutta High Court

SHILLONG, July 12.

The proposal of the present Government of Assam to transfer all criminal cases arising in the Partially-Excluded areas in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort Williams, Calcutta, came in for a good deal of criticism at a public meeting of the Khasi people from British villages and the Khasi States held here yesterday under the auspices of the Assam Progressive Party.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing the opinion that this proposal of the Government was not a move in the right direction, in view of the peculiar customary village administration and the high costs involved in going up to the High Court in Calcutta.

The meeting also urged the Government to postpone the proposal for the present until a High Court was established in Shillong.

REDUCE RACES.

By another resolution, the meeting requested His Excellency the Governor of Assam to interfere in the matter of holding races too frequently and to order that races should not be held for more than four days in a year as was the practice in the past.—United Press.

CHILDREN IN INDUSTRIES

India Govt. And Revised Geneva Convention

SIMLA, July 13.

Legislation giving effect to the revised convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, which was adopted at the International Labour Conference last year, is, it is understood under contemplation by the Government of India.

The convention contains a special Article for India, the relevant portions of which read as follows:—

"Children under the age of 13 years shall not be employed or work in the transport of passengers or goods, or mails, by rail, or in the handling of goods at docks, quays or wharves, but excluding transport by hand. Children under the age of 15 years shall not be employed or work in occupations to which this Article applies which are scheduled as dangerous or unhealthy by the competent authority."

The Article was accepted by the delegates of the Government of India to the Conference.

A Bill giving effect generally to this convention is likely to be introduced in the Central Legislature in its next session.—United Press.

Burma Land Legislation

RANGOON, July 13.

The Land Legislation Committee have concluded their labours and the report is now being drafted by U Tin Tut, I.C.S., Secretary of the Committee. The Committee will meet again to-day when the draft report will be considered.

It is understood the report will be ready by next week for submission to the Government to enable them to bring the two Bills concerning the tenancy of lands and land alienation in Burma before the Legislature in the coming August session.—United Press.

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Regulation Of Rents For Buildings

"NO SHORTAGE OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION"

Leave It To Economic Law Of Supply And Demand, Say Property Owners

The President of the Property Owners' Association, has addressed a representation to the Chairman, the Rent Inquiry Committee, Council Hall, Bombay, in connection with the questionnaire issued by the Committee, in the course of which it is stated:—

Before proceeding to answer the questionnaire the Association would respectfully urge that there is no necessity for any legislation for the regulation or restriction of the house rents in the city of Bombay.

In all civilised countries the regulation of rents of buildings is left to the economiclaw of supply and demand and it would be unusual if any such legislation is enacted and made applicable only to one part of India.

It is true that there was legislation for regulating house rents in Bombay in 1918 but it was then made clear that it was only a temporary measure with a view to control profiteering in rents which had developed in consequence of war conditions. Such a measure carried through under special and abnormal conditions cannot form a precedent for such legislation when in ordinary times the supply and demand is allowed to prevail throughout the civilised world.

DETRIMENT TO INVESTORS

The Association submits that investment in landed property is one of the many forms of investment subject to normal fluctuations in value as is the case of investment in such securities on Government papers, stocks, and shares. Localities which at one time commanded high rents and appreciated value by virtue of their situations heavily depreciated in value in consequence of changed circumstances, house-owners as investors in this form of security take greater risks than what happens in regard to other forms of investment and it would be inequitable that one form of investment should be singled out for attack to the detriment of the people who have invested their moneys in this form of security.

Such legislation would be tantamount to capital levy not for the people of the province as a whole but for the special benefit of those who claim the right to come and live in Bombay and demand that they should be allowed to occupy private property on payment not of the normal economic rent but on special terms dictated by the force of legislation.

CONFISCATORY

Government are aware that the value of property depends upon the net income out of the rents just as value of stocks and shares depends upon the return in the shape of dividends. When it was decided by Government to carry out substantial sanitary reforms in the city of Bombay they appointed the Board of Improvement Trust with powers to acquire compulsorily all property comprised in schemes formulated by them. In acquiring compulsorily thouthands of properties in the City of Bombay the basis of compensation was the net return of rents, arrived at by making deduction for such allowances as collection charges, bad debts, vacancies, repairs, sinking fund and other incidental expenses multiplied by a certain number of years' purchase namely about 16-2/3 years' purchase. Regulating such compensations on the net returns was held to be the only reasonable course to adopt. Any legislative diminution in the economic rent would automatically reduce the value of properties and could not but be regarded as confiscatory and it would be tantamount to expropriation of property without compensation. Any such proposed legislation would not only depreciate the value of property in Bombay City, but would impose heavy loss of capital The results of artificial reduction of rents in Bomaby City would automatically reduce Municipal income to meet which the Municipal Corporation will have no alternative but to raise heavily the general tax.

The main ground on which such legislation is sought to be passed is that since the abolition of rent restriction act in 1928 rents have gone up considerably.

MORTGAGED PROPERTIES

Another indication of the fall of prices in rent and the values of properties is also afforded by the fact that about 40 per cent of the houses are mortgaged. If the reports of the High Court suits and advertisements in the columns of the daily newspapers are examined it would appear that it is a matter of daily occurrence that mortgagees are compelled either to file suits for the recovery of their loans or to advertise the mortgaged property for the sale by public auction in cases of default by the mortgagers in repaying the amount borrowed or getting into arrears of rent. As a direct result of any measure to reduce rents by legislative action. the margin on mortgaged properties and specially on leasehold properties will automatically disappear, and the mortgagees will have no alternative but to call up the loans. The mortgaged properties will thus be thrown on the market and will have to be sold under compulsion for whatever amount they may realise.

The Association further submits that if the Municipal rents are examined it will appear that the number of applications made and the amounts claimed for refund and drawback have been steadily increasing no house-owner will be content to allow his property to remain vacant for any length of time as a consequence of his demanding rent which is higher than what may be termed market rates.

With reference to the questionnaire submitted by the Rent Enquirv Committee the Association would urge with respect that the terms and expressions used there in are so vague and indefinite that it is extremely difficult to understand or appreciate the difference that is sought to be made between working class and middle class buildings.

CONSULT HOUSE-OWNERS

The Association would respectfully urge that if the Committee desires to ascertain the tendencies of rents paid by tenants, whether belonging to the working class or to the middle class upto Rs. 80/- or any other definite sum from 1st January 1929, such information could only be gained by addressing such a question to each and every house-owner who might be able to find out from the records of the rents kept by him with regard to each room or tenement of the house or houses owned by him. There are no separate houses built or erected by house-owners for a workman as distinct from a middle class person and except in the case of certain mills who build their own chawls to house the millhands the other houses are built for occupation by any kind or class of person who is willing to pay the rent at market rates.

With reference to question III the Association submits that after taking into consideration all Municipal Tax, dues and other liabilities attaching to the land and after making suitable provisions for vacancies, repairs, depreciation, etc., the net return on investments in house property in Bombay compares unfavourably with investments in good industrial concerns.

As to question V (a) the Association submits that the present level of rent is not high and there is no shortage of housing accommodation in Bombay.

In view of the difficulties enumerated above the Association would respectfully urge an opportunity be given to the Association to depute one or two representatives on its behalf to explain in greater detail its point of view and the difficulties and hardships that would be caused by any legislation in the matter.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY

Wife Of Jobless Man Perishes With Two Children In Well

SILIGURI, (Darjeeling), July 13.

A Muslim woman, who could not feed herself and her two children for want of food due to unemployment of her husband, who is a daily labourer, jumped into a well with her children one tied. All of them died.

Their dead bodies were recovered the following morning from the well.—United Press.

Rural Uplift Survey In Anand Taluka

(From A Correspondent)

ANAND, July 12.

It is understood that, the Anand taluka village improvement committee has appointed a sub-committee to make an exhaustive survey of the possibilities of improvement work in the taluka. The committee has representatives of all organisations in the taluka, including the Congress Committee, the Development Association and leading ryots.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Needs Of Matheran

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the appointment of a Medical Officer for the Hill, we are told that the matter rests entirely with Government, and has been so for the last seventy-five years. We have also been reminded that it is good of us to take up cudgels in the Press on behalf of beautiful little Matheran. We have also been told that where "Ignorance is Bliss, it is Folly to be Wise."

It is here necessary to point out that as a result of the great agitation put up by the visitors to Matheran during this season in connection with the appointment of a Superintendent, a petition was sent to Government, and the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Health Minister to Government of Bombay, gave us the following reply:

"Public Health including sanitation and medical relief is one of the obligatory duties of municipalities according to the Municipal Boroughs Act. It is the duty of the Matheran Municipality to attend to these matters in Matheran . . . . . If it likes, the Municipality can employ its own doctor and pay for him. Several Municipalities are doing that. If the doctor is approved by the Government. Government may consider the possibility of investing him with powers of a Superintendent . . ."

It is, therefore, quite clear that the appointment of a Medical Officer rests with Municipality and not the Government. as Mr. Panday tells us, under the present regime, whatever may have been the case three quarters of a century ago. Therefore, we may add that—Where Folly is Bliss, it is Wise to be Ignorant—Yours, etc.

BAPSEY SABAVALA.

Bombay, July 12.

Tenancy Legislation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the proposed Tenancy Bill it can be said without contradiction. that the landowning class in Konkan will be all the more sufferer by the measure. None in Konkan is prepared to disturb the stability of tenure so long as the tenant regularly pays the rent agreed upon in the Kabulayat passed by him. Even the landowners have, despite the stipulation of rent in the Kabulayat, very willingly granted remissions if there is damage to crop owing to any reasons such as shortage of rain, etc. and have thereby maintained the good feeling that has ever existed. Does not this method secure the tenant the stability of tenure? Yearly as is the tenancy stipulated in the Kabulayat, the tenant at times on service of a notice to terminate his tenancy and quit possession of the land under his cultivation, puts forth the plea in the court of law of permanent tenancy. How. then, does the question of the stability of tenure arise in Konkan? Does not the Congress Ministry think that the special provisions for what is already in practice will only create class dissensions?

If a tenant has full permanent rights in the land subject only to payment of rent he will have complete freedom to partition it as any owner has in his property. This will make matters still worse since fragmentations of holdings already in existence have reached so small an area as a guntha or thereabout and to allow them to continue any more is to render the cultivation impossible and unpracticable.

In Konkan the rent is entered in the Kabulayat with the consent and rather willingness of the tenant and can with equity be taken as a fair and economic rent. In Konkan labour migrates to Bombay except for a short spell of time when it returns for a month or so for sowing operations only. It has no real interest in land for the reason that the land he cultivates is so small as not to provide it with maintenance. There is therefore no other alternative for it but to migrate to Bombay in search of employment. The situation is that neither the owner for fixity of rent nor the tenant for want of sufficient cultivable land cares for the improvement and development of the land. What a plight it is. that Government is landing the Konkanites in by the fixity of rent!

Would Government think it advisable in the circumstances to allow the land to deteriorate? Why should the owner empty his purse for the productivity of his land which does not give him return for what he has spent? The value of tenancy is bound to increase in proportion to the investments made by the owner on his land to increase its productivity. Would it be desirable therefore to fix rents? And if so. would Government undertake to guarantee the recovery of rents fixed when a tenant makes default in regular payment?

The Bill if passed would amount to expropriation of landowners who have from generation to generation spent a lot of money earned by the sweat of their brow in purchasing. improving and developing their lands.

Why should not Konkanites unite and wait in deputation on the Revenue Minister to place their grievances before him of their representatives in the legislature raise no voice against the measure?—Yours, etc.

G. A. N.

Indian Cricketers' Tour In England

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last night I was shocked to see a cutting of your paper sent to me by Dr. M. E. Pavri, the veteran Parsi cricketer of Bombay, and our venerable President—headed "Claim against Indian Cricketers" and containing extremely exaggerated report from your special correspondent in London.

Since our arrival in London we are staying, except 5 days' duration, at the Gower Hotel and do not even know where this Bloomsbury oBurding House is. Our tour contractors, have, of course, very badly let us down by keeping our advanced moneys paid to them for our arrangements of the tour in England before we left India, and after only 20 days of our arrival we were obliged to run our travelling and hotel arrangements at our own cost from the reserve fund. It is these contractors who ordered certain accommodation but did not pay for it and not we. Ever since we took up our own arrangements, we are paying our own bills independently and, as per legal Agreement and contract with tnem we are certainly not responsible to pay for their obligations, specially when we already deposited advance money to cover them, which the contractors failed to do. The matter has since been placed in the hands of our Solicitors Messrs. Hurd Rowley & Co. 23 King St., Guildhall, London. who will issue a press statement on the legal points of the case later on. In the meantime, we, in spite of our troubles with the contractors. are carrying on the tour at our own with the help of some of the patrons of this club who are fortunately in England at the moment. This matter was first of all reported by us to the High Commissioner for India for obtaining any redress against the contractors but as per clause 16 of the Agreement, nothing can be done in London and the case will have to be put up and decided in Ajmer Courts on our return to India.

We shall issue a joint statement on our arrival in India after the tour.—Yours, etc.,

W. D. BEGG.

London.

B. A. Results

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—An interesting question has been raised by your correspondent in your issue of to-day as to how it is that when he appeared some years ago for the B. A. examination of the Bombay University the percentage of the First classes was insignificant as compared with that of the present years. To my mind, with a view to get a correct solution to this difficulty one has to inquire. (1) What is the past record of the students who have got a first class. (2) From what colleges they came. (3) In what subjects they scored highest and what marks. (4) Who were the examiners in those subjects. (5) Are these examiners connected with the colleges of those students.

When mediocre students of certain colleges dazzle the student world with brilliant successes to the prejudice and of other colleges it is high time stricter supervision be kept on appointment of examiners connected with those colleges.—Yours, etc.

"LYNX".

Bharat Yuvak Sangh

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of 11th instant of your renowned paper your correspondent has wrongly interpreted about the public debate held under the auspices of the Bharat Yuvak Sangh.

Your correspondent has wrongly considered this debate to be a meeting of the women entirely and the resolution for a demand of one province for women has passed under the leadership of Vidyabahen Nilkanth.

The fact about the matter is as follows:—

The debate was held under the auspices of Bharat Yuvak Sangh as announced before on the 3rd of July on the subject "Only women can establish the independence in India", under the presidentship of Lady Vidyabahen Nilkanth and the speakers were as follows:—

Speakers in favour: Mrs. Vinodini Parikh, Main speaker. Supporters:—Vasant Hegishte, Dr. Mahdeoprasad Kantharia.

Speakers in opposition: Miss Kamala Athawale, M. S., Supporters:—Jayant Dalal, Adhikari, Mr. Mahulikar.—Yours, etc.

H. T. KARLEKAR.

Ahmedabad, July 12.

Lathi Championship

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sometime back a letter appeared in your esteemed paper about the challenge in lathi championship written by Prof. Abdul Huq protesting against Mr. P. S. Raoot declaring himself as the lathi champion of Bombay and suburbs The lathi tournaments are held annually since 1935, under the auspices of the Bombay and Suburban Physical Culture Association. which is a branch of the All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Association. The tournaments were announced annually in vernacular newspapers and in some English papers. and were open to all who cared to participate under the rules framed by the All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Association.

This year's lathi tournaments were held on 29th and 30th January 1938. in which Mr. P. S. Raoot participated in the junior section, and had the honour to win the first prize, and was awarded the Dr. Mhaskar Shield. In this section only amateurs are allowed to participate.

Information about the tournaments is published in the newspapers a month before the time they are held, and also circulated to the important gymnasiums. A similar announcement will appear every year whenever the tournaments are held.

We shall be happy to have Prof. Abdul Huq as participant in our games and tournaments, if he can be included as a competitor according to our rules. We have in our gymnasiums several professionals who would be happy to exchange friendly bouts under our rules with Prof. Abdul Huq at any time he desires or if he would kindly tell me the place and the time where the lathi championship of India is held I shall be happy to send our competitors' names to that association with a view to participate in the championship. I have tried to obtain information about the championship and have failed.—Yours, etc.

K. S. MHASKAR, M.D., M.A., B.Sc., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. President, the Bombay and Suburban Physical Culture Association, Bombay.

Tobacco Duty & The Public

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The people of Bombay city know that there is such a thing as duty on tobacco. But the outside public do not generally know anything about it. That is the reason why people from different places bring tobacco or cigarettes with them in quantities not allowed by law and get convicted in the courts of Honorary Magistrates. They are not only fined but put to unecessary expenses as well. It will, therefore, be in the fitness of things if the various Railways take measures to acquaint the travelling public of the existence of the tobacco duty in Bombay, so that the innocent members of the public may not have to face hardships on their arrival in this city. I trust they will accept this suggestion and act upon it.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, July 1.

TRAVANCORE M. L. A.s TURN "NATIONALISTS"

TRIVANDRUM, July 13.

Seven independent members of the Travancore Legislative Assembly have joined the Nationalist Party. They are Messrs. E. Subramanya Aiyar, K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai, M. Kesava Pannikkar, R. Ramakrishna Pillai, M. Ramiah Pillai, Vivekanandan and D. Francis.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7).

friends and members, both in this country and abroad, to keep patience some time longer as they have hitherto done till we are able to find a suitable spot which must be near Bombay for the convenience of students coming from all parts of the world. We particularly request our friends in Bombay to inform us of a suitable property whenever they come across any in the suburban area in a healthy locality not far from the railway line.

Revelations In Inter-Provincial Kidhapping Case

WOMAN RELATES STORY OF HOW ACCUSED STRUCK BARGAIN AND SOLD HER

JUBBULPORE, July 12.

Further evidence was recorded before Mr. K. P. Tewari, First Class Magistrate of Jubbulpore, of the inter-provincial kidnapping case in which Munshi Singh and 15 others are alleged to have kidnapped women from the Central Provinces and the United Provinces and sold them in the Punjab during the past 20 years.

Fakirchand, a schoolmaster and branch postmaster of Chandharaiwada. Punjab, said that he knew accused Beni, Munshi Singh and Surajnarain for the past 20, 15 and 5 years respectively. He had often written money orders and post cards for Surajnarain, who, on July 13, 1937, remitted money orders for Rs. 150 to five different persons.

Witness identified the receipts of the remittances made by Dina, Mulla and Munshi Singh. About six years ago, witness said, he had seen Ratan Bania of Batala, outside the house of Munshi Singh at Nasirpur. He was accompanied by a woman.

WOMAN SOLD AS WIFE

Mst. Gomti, wife of Saddasingh of Bargawan, said that after the death of her husband she had lived with Pyarelal Kori of Hatras and after some time had been taken by him to Gokulchand at Amritsar. A few days later Gokulchand had induced them to accompany him to Nasirpur, where his sister Mst. Jaikuar lived. They had gone to Munshi Singh's house where, after eight days, Pyarelal returned back. During the three months that witness had stayed at Munshi Singh's house, she had not been allowed out and Kesaricharan, Beni and Dina used to go about and get customers for her sale. Eventually a bargain had been made for Rs. 300 and Rs. 4 had been paid in advance by her purchaser who, turning up the following day, was told by Munshi Singh that he would have to pay Rs. 400. The bargain, therefore, had fallen through.

Witness also mentioned that her silver anklets weighing 30 tolas had been taken away on the plea that these were not worn in the Punjab. Her protests against her sale had met with a threat to kill her and sell every bone in her body. She had been eventually sold to Sunder Singh about 19 months ago and was still his wife.

Cross-examined by accused Surajnarain, witness said that though the Sub-Inspector had visited her village on numerous occasions, she had never reported the fraud as she had become reconciled to her fate.

Hukumchand, zamindar of Kokalpur, identified the previous witness as being a resident of his village and the wife of Sirdar Singh, who died about 19 years ago.

The case is proceeding.—United Press.

YOGA INSTITUTE

Site For International Headquarters

The Secretary of the Yoga Institute, Bombay, in the course of a statement to the press, says:—

The Yoga Institute was originally founded in 1918 by Shri Yogendra who received his training in practical Yoga under His Holiness Paramahamsa Madhavadasaji of Malsar. Its pioneering activities were extended to America during 1919-1922 where in co-operation with the members of the Rockefeller Research Institute, the Life Extension Institute, the Bloomingdale Hospital and various other distinguished Institutions, research and clinical activities were conducted with a view to establish the merits of Yoga as a science. The headquarters which were at Bulsar were shifted to Bombay in 1936. During the interval of past twenty years, its academic, scientific and various other activities, including its official publications and journal have become very widely known and recognized by cultural and scientific institutes and by the interested public not only of Bombay but of India and other countries of the world. It has various foreign branches and correspondents in all important countries.

During all these years, since the Institute is conducted solely on self-supporting basis, the same had been housed in rented premises and was thrown from pillars to post to accommodate its activities consistently with its means. During the past few years, friends and members of this Institute suggested that a permanent headquarters be acquired to house and augment the various activities outlined in its constitution. In December 1937, this need of international permanent headquarters was emphasized by one of the Life Members of this Institute, Mr. Brijlal Nehru, Accountant General of Posts and Telegraphs, who also suggested number of alternative plans.

LEASE OF KANDIVLI PLOT.

Among other places, the Government, property of lands and buildings at Kandivali previously occupied by the Daughters of the Cross at a nominal rent of Rs. 20 per month was found most suitable for such programme as the Institute proposed This property had been offered for lease by the Government of Bombay through a notification in the Official Gazette, some months earlier.

On the 19th of January, 1938, the Yoga Institute applied for the grant of five years' lease in respect of the said Kandivali property at an annual rental of Rs. 3,000.

This application was confirmed on the 24th January, after careful inspection of the buildings and lands by various members and donors to the Institute. Since no official acknowledgment of our application was received so far, a reminder was posted on the 25th February.

Both the original application and the reminder had been sent by registered post and addressed to the Hon. Minister for the Public Works Department to the Government of Bombay. no official acknowledgment was received however. Therefore Shri Yogendra saw the Hon. Minister for P. W. D., personally and discovered that our letters never reached the Hon. Minister. And hence fresh copies of the original application and subsequent letters were supplied.

During this period, many members and friends of. this Institute finding that the place at Kandivali was ideally suited for the manifold activities of the Yoga Institute, suggested to us that, instead of merely leasing the property, an offer for outright purchase of the said property at a fair price may be made to the Government. On the 18th March, an application for the purchase was made in compliance with the request of members who promised financial aid to establish the international headquarters at Kandivali.

In the meantime, the Hon. Minister for P. W. D., made a personal enquiry about this Institute at our premises and personally discussed the plans and programme with the Founder on the premises of the Kandivali property.

Pending the question of sale, the grant of temporary lease was sanctioned about the 14th April, and was communicated to us by a letter from the Dy. Secy. to Government, P.W.D. dated the 11th May, and posted to us on the 17th May.

This was accepted by us on the 19th May asking for possession. On the same day, the Director of Information to the Government of Bombay, announced through a Press Note, the opening for three years of a Physical Training Institute which is to be housed in a portion of the Military buildings at Santa Cruz. The Military buildings at Santa Cruz needed for the proposed Physical Training Institute were obtained by the Government of Bombay from the Government of India and accordingly the tenants were given the due notice for vacating so as to start the same from 1st of June.

Since monsoon was fast approaching, the Yoga Institute by a letter of 23rd May re-confirmed the grant of lease in toto and asked for early possession of the property at Kandivali.

TEMPORARY LEASE WITHDRAWN.

On the 24th May, another Dy. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P.W.D., informed us that the temporary lease is withdrawn since the property was needed for Government purposes.

Protest was immediately lodged by telegram.

On the 30th June, to enable the Government to appreciate the exact situation, a letter was addressed to the Hon. Minister for P. W. D., and a copy of the same was sent to the Hon. Minister for Education. This letter gave in extenso the relative suitability and cost to Government of the Physical Culture Institute to be established at Santa Cruz or Kandivali and the greater suitability of Kandivali for our Yoga Institute. Since the above letter was written, we learnt that the Kandivali property was definitely required for the proposed Physical Culture Institute.

Under the foregoing circumstances, we have to request our

(Continued in Col. 5).

Calcutta Judge Decrees In Favour Of Govt. Employee

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

The question whether the Crown has the unfettered discretion to remove public servants at pleasure was discussed by Mr. Justice R. C. Mitter sitting with Mr. Justice Sen in connection with an appeal preferred by the Secretary of State for India in Council against the decision of the subordinate judge of Howrah decreeing the suit in part brought by Surendra Nath Goswami.

The facts are that the plaintiff Surendra Nath Goswami joined the service of the East Indian Railway Company on March 1, 1901, as a clerk in the office of the District Traffic Superintendent of Howrah and continued to serve the railway even after the devolution of the interest of the railway company on the Secretary of State for India in Council. On July 4, 1930, the plaintiff was suspended from service and a criminal case was started against him for falsification of accounts etc. He was convicted by a Deputy Magistrate at Howrah but was eventually acquitted by the High Court on September 18, 1931. He wanted to re-join but permission was refused and later on January 1932, by a letter from the Divisional Superintendent he was informed that his service was discharged with a month's pay in lieu of notice.

The plaintiff then brought this suit against the Secretary of State on the allegation that he had been unjustly dealt with and claimed Rs. 5,088-6-0 including his pay during the period of suspension till discharge less subsistence allowance etc., gratuity and compensation for wrongful dismissal.

The subordinate judge gave the plaintiff a decree on the basis that the plaintiff was entitled to pay at the rate of Rs. 93 per month from July 4, 1930, (the date of his suspension) till January 18, 1932 when he was discharged. The judge however, dismissed the other claims of the plaintiff. Against this order the Secretary of State appealed and the plaintiff filed a memorandum of cross objections.

DISCHARGE VALID.

His Lordship agreed with the subordinate judge when he disallowed the plaintiff's claim for damages for wrongful discharge on the ground that it was a valid one in terms of the contract of service, a month's pay being given to the plaintiff in lieu of notice.

With regard to the plaintiff's claim for pay, His Lordship said that the order of suspension lasted from July 4, 1930 to February 27, 1931. In this connection two propositions were in his judgment well-established. The one was that there was no implied power in the employer to punish a servant by suspension. If a servant was suspended when there was no power of suspension, he could sue for damages for not being allowed to work, if he was ready to work. If however there was power to suspend the effect of the suspension was to suspend the contract of service as a whole with the result that the servant could not insist on working or claim his pay for the period of suspension.

In this case, His Lordship said, the question was whether there was power to suspend, and His Lordship held that there was such power and as matter of law the plaintiff could get anything by way of salary or damages from July 4, 1930, to February 27, 1931.

ENTITLED TO DAMAGES

With regard to the period of February 28, 1931 till September 18, 1931. His Lordship said that there was no order of suspension in force and the plaintiff would be entitled to his salary, as he was always ready to rejoin his work and he had done nothing which would deprive him of his right to get his salary for this period when the contract of service was in full force. Similarly, His Lordship found that the plaintiff was entitled to pay for the period of September 19, 1931 to January 18, 1932 when he was discharged as there was no order of suspension in existence during this period.

CROSS-OBJECTION DISMISSED.

His Lordship added that the cross-objections of the plaintiff had no merit and they were dismissed. The appeal of the Secretary of State was allowed in part. The claim of the plaintiff for pay at the rate of Rs. 93 per month from February 28, 1931 to January 13, 1932, was decreed and the rest of his claim dismissed. The decree of the subordinate judge was modified accordingly. As the success was divided His Lordship directed the parties to bear their respective cost throughout.

INTERNATIONAL DRAMA ON THE HIGH SEAS!

(Continued from page 6)

life and must be welcomed as providing a much-needed corrective to the lack of initiative and enterprise which is the characteristic of most families as well as business concerns in India.

Informal & Pleasant

Contrary to my expectations, I find life on board quite informal and pleasant. I had been frightened by some much-travelled friends with the prospects of being refused admission to the Dining Room if I was not "dressed for dinner" and others, too, had cautioned me against committing any serious sartorial "faux pas." However, here I find that unconventional attire is the vogue and keeping cool and comfortable is a good enough excuse for appearing in any dress you fancy. Flannel trousers, shorts, sandals, open collar shirts,—anything goes for men, while women are invariably found in slacks, beach pyjamas or very short shorts! No one dresses for breakfast, lunch or dinner and if you feel like coming to afternoon tea in a flowery dressing gown (as some, indeed, do) it is O.K. with the rest of the passengers I speak, of course, of the Second Economic class by which I am travelling. As for the First and the Second, there is a rigid caste system enforced on the ship and we the "Harijans" may not pollute the territory of the higher-borns. But there are actually very few passengers in the upper classes and many Second Class passengers come to our deck in the evening as one of them told me in confidence, "to look at the girls as we have hardly any in the Second Class."

Voracious Readers

Though most of the passengers in our class are merchants or commercial travellers who have no intellectual pretensions, we are all voracious readers. The score or two of books which constitute the Library in the lounge are much in demand. It is a fairly good selection and I was glad to get some books of Pearl S. Buck, the American lady who is regarded as the finest interpreter of Chinese life and who will be remembered as the author of "Good Earth." There is a huge volume, of "What is Fascism and Why" prominently displayed in the shelf but it is a sad commentary on the popularity of Il Duce's philosophy that no one has so far cared to have a look at it. Talking about intellectual amenities provided on board, they entertained us to a cinema show last night when a rather insipid four-reeler American melodrama featuring Ann Harding and a quite delightful Mickey House skit were screened. We all sat on folding chairs on the darkened deck and the picture was flashed on to an under-sized improvised screen. It was not exactly a "Super" programme but it was a novel experience to see a film on board a rocking ship. If what the announcement in Italian called the "Cinematografo" was not very bright, we are more than recompensed by the ship's orchestra which plays in our lounge from ten to eleven every morning. It is a small orchestra—three violins and a piano—but the Italian musicians play with such inspired zest that the very waves of the sea seem to beat against the ship in time with their harmony. The piano which is a permanent fixture in the lounge is free for all to use and many a musical prodigy is seen hard at work drumming the keys and often one has to leave the lounge and go out on deck to hear the less dreary music of the sea.

The Child

Any account of the life on board this steamer will not be complete without a reference to the child. It is not a child but "the child" because it is the only child among over a hundred adults. To many of us in ordinary life, children are little more than an inescapable nuisance. But it is in a place like this where there is no other child but one that one realizes how much sunshine and pleasure it can bring with it. "Our child," a little blonde German girl of about three or four, is so popular with everyone that the poor mother is often found desperately hunting for it while it is busy playing some childish game with an otherwise serious-looking gentleman.

Two little "Believe It Or Not" items and I close this letter.

The first concerns myself and the apprehension of my cabin steward that I had jumped overboard. It happened like this. At the medical examination before embarkation the doctor discovered that I had slight temperature. It was not surprising because I had spent the whole night awake talking to a friend. Anyway, I was handed over to the ship's doctor (who looked like Mussolini but was otherwise quite a likeable gentleman) who was so scared of typhoid that he insisted that as soon as the ship started I must go straight to the ship's hospital and remain there for two days until the doctor was satisfied that it was not a case of typhoid. Accordingly I went to the hospital straight from the deck without so much as having a peep into my own cabin. And in the hospital I remained for the next 24 hours, the doctor having meanwhile quite forgotten to inform the cabin steward that I was quarantined there. My two cabin-fellows were surprised when I did not make my appearance though my luggage was there. And the cabin steward went in search of me all over the boat but could not find the truant passenger. Next day when I met him and he learnt who I was he looked at me as if I had risen from the dead. For, he had almost decided that either I had jumped overboard or was left behind in Bombay.

The second "Believe It or Not" concerns the Italian empire. This letter is being written in Italian territory though we are in the Indian Ocean where the Italians do not possess so much even as an island. The fact of the matter is that this ship, like all Italian ships, is Italian territory wherever it goes and a big 'Fasce' symbol of an axe and bundle of sticks high up on the "bridge" constantly reminds us that so long as we are here on the s.s. "Conte Verde" we are under the Fascist regime. Even the postage stamps that I will put on this letter when I post it on this ship will be Italian postage stamps bearing the effigy of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. And thus on this sobering thought I end this letter.

(Next Week: "PORTS ENROUTE —Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong").

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Baroda Letters

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LAVET AFFAIR EXPLAINED

State Prajamandal Issues Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

With a view to regulate the working of local self-governing institutions in state, a Committee has been formed with Sjt. S. V Mukerjia, Revenue Commissioner of Baroda State, as its Chairman.

The Baroda State Prajamandal has issued a long statement explaining Prajamandal's attitude in Lavet affair of Mangrol Taluka and discriminating its objective from that of Gujarat Kisan Sangh viz., of trying to make compromise between the two parties and its object resembling that of the Congress. It deplores the prohibitory orders and railway incident and urges the State to take prompt steps in the matter.

With a view to amicable settlement of labour problems, the Trade Disputes Act has come into force and a conciliation Board has been appointed with Sjt. Motibhai Desai as its Chairman. Dr. Champaklal A. Mehta, Director of Industries and Labour, will act as Registrar of Trade Unions.

TRAINING IN RLY. TRANSPORT

Calcutta 'Varsity To Start Institute

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The Calcutta University propose to start an institute for imparting training in Railway Transport which is expected to enable about 100 young men annually to obtain employment in different Indian Railways.

The teaching in proposed institute would be on the lines of the course followed in the London school of Economics and the Institute of Transport in London. It will be recalled that the Wedgewood Committee report recommended the establishment of such an Institute. The consideration of this scheme has been referred to a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the Agents of the East Indian, the East Bengal and the Bengal Nagpur Railways and Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal:—United Press.

TEZPUR, July 13.—It is understood that Mr. B. K. J. Sarwan, M.L.A., contemplates to move a resolution at the next session of the Assam Legislative Assembly recommending to the Government of Assam to allow separate electorate for the Chota-Nagpur residents of Assam.

Osaka Sampin

	Osaka, July 13.
July	199.80+180
September	190.90+300
October	190.00+200
November	190.00+290
January	190.50+310

Osaka Cotton

	Osaka, July 13.
September	54.00
October	54.20

TIN RALLIES ON ESTABLISHMENT OF BUFFER POOL

Siam Still Outside

(From Our Correspondent)

By Air Mail

Singapore, July 8

Now that the buffer Tin Pool has been established, and that the tin market has been rallied up to the level of dol 100 per picul this week, and that lastly the pendulam of price is being swinging between dol 95 to dol 100. Of course, is a fact. We can at least say that price troubles experienced during months last, have been no more on the horizon at present, and that the speculative interests are vehemently charging on. As a result of all these airs, one can easily say that the market is going on well as far as the Buffer Poolites' proposals go. But in the horizon there is strongly rumoured of an imminent Cloud, which is brewing from a quite another channel. In this case it is from the consumers' corner of United States of America. In the midst of this we have to note that America consumes nearly fifty per cent of the Tin Produced in the world, and she is a potential consumer, and that the projucted trouble is starting from there supported by a powerful consumer, who is strongly opposing the Buffer Pool Scheme, and that the chief objection is centred around the pledges to them, that have not kept, and hence disclosing the simple fact that Malaya is not the only victim of the present Buffer Pool. (They the Consumers Interpret this pool as a bad Bargain). Further it is alleging that the consumers panel is not functioning well, and important decisions are reached and movements initiated of which American interest are left completely in the dark. On viewing these, since the Tin market is tender to stand at the base to carry on firmly, is possible if Washington steps in, and intervene in the support of the consumers, to alter the present I.T.C. policy. It is yet premature to judge one way or other in this matter at the present junction.

As regards the Buffer Pool, Siam is still outside and her Pool Quota of 10 per cent would be allocating to other members. And her attitude still arouse suspicion, and disquiet in the forefront. Siam is protesting against the increase of 7 1/2 per cent awarded to Malaya and N. E. I., and she is the only member whose consent is still to be obtained for the Buffer Pool.

RESTRICTION SCHEME

Rumour has it that there is a certainty of circumventing a scheme, where certain important Malayan producers are becoming very active in attempting to circumvent the Restriction Scheme, by buying and developing properties in unregulated areas, in countries where the restriction is slight or scarcely felt. However be that the following estimation of output will clarify the Stock situation as per the present quota and Pool Stock.

Standard Tonnages		Monthly for Market 35 p.c.	Quotas for Pool 10 p.c.
Malaya	77335 Tons.	2956	648
D. E. I.	23055 Tons.	1138	325
Bolivia	46499 Tons.	1356	388
Nigeria	10898 Tons.	318	91
Siam	18000 Tons.	725	She is outside Still
Belgium Congo	13200 Tons.	385	110
Indo China	3000 Tons.	125	25
Total		6304	1583

Hence it can be taken that the World Consumption will be above the amount of Tin reaching the market and by the end of this year the World market Tin Stock will shrink by 10,000 tons, and the Pool Stock will be receiving the same amount of Tin as Stock. Now the question to encounter is, that this position will help the I. T. C. to control prices between £200 -230—a ton or to reduce still the quota. Somethin ought to take place if the maintenance needed this limit, unless some unexpected expansion of American Industry takes place within this period.

The market, it would seem has not probed too deeply into the above possibility as there has been sharp upward movement in price recently. The prices taken the present rush by the following principal factors: (1) The apparent improvement in the European political situation. (2) The imminent start of the Buffer Pool, Operations. (3) The improvement in Wall Street. But the optimism that has pervaded Wall Street has not spread into the Tin consumers, who painfully aware of the Tin Plate Manufacturing activity (which is down to 40 per cent capacity) are not disposed to add to stocks which can hardly be described as inadequate. In London only professional dealings are reported during these weeks. And American purchases are not operated on an appreciable scale. Hence the market is appearing somewhat, indeterminate. The pace of recent rush has rendered the market vulnerable and the technical position is not too healthy. Even though most of Bull account is constituted by powerful interests who are in all probability able and prepared to hold on until the Pool attains somewhere near its goal of £206 to £230 a ton.

WALL STREET INDICATION

If Wall Street reacts it is very likely that the tin price will relapse, and it must be remembered that the rally in Wall Street was thought by market leaders to be rather premature. Nobody would have been least surprised at a smart rally in American industry and in Wall Street in the autumn as a result of President's Pre-Election manoeuvres. At the moment the Election is sufficiently far off for Wall Street, and in fact the whole of America to experience a recession to the poor conditions of the last few months. With the hot weather approaching the quiet conditions at present prevailing in American industry are likely to be accentuated and on this account it is probable that there may be a recession. On the other hand the rally in Wall Street has indicated that a favourable trend is growing in the American industry and if President's Pre-Election preparations succeed a very definite upwing should be experienced in the early autumn and taking the long view that the Continent Tin Circles are forecastin, that the Tin will be quoted at £200 a ton, in the very near future and this week ends speak in support of their forecasts with tin at £193 per ton.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Figures Of Gross Revenue

Messrs Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross revenue (subject to adjustment) of the said Companies for the month of June 1938 and for 12 months ended 30th June 1938, were as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous financial year:—

	For the month of June 1937
Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co Ltd.	Rs. 2,92,744
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 4,29,026
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 7,39,756
	For the month of June 1938
Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 3,20,718
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 5,05,552
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 6,99,266
	For financial year upto June 30 1937
Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd	Rs. 40,49,049
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 50,53,824
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 77,67,181
	For current financial year upto June 30 1938
Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 41,15,527
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 50,83,581
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 99,24,772

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 12

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 6 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 6 3
Turner and Newall	4 1 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 19 3
Attock Oil	1 18 6
Barsi Light Railways	59 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec Ord	2 2 6
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 10½
Beira Railways	1 6 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 9
Marconi International Marine	1 6 3
Western Union Telegraph	dol 31.50
General Electric Ordinary	3 18 6
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd.	1 5 9
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 4 9
International Rly of C America	dol 4.25
Malayalam Plantations	1 9 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 13 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 7 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 17 0
Indian Copper Corpn Ord	0 3 7½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 13.15
American Radiator	dol 15.50
Timken Roller Bearing Co	dol 47.00
American Can Company	dol 98.50
General Foods Corporation	dol 34.50
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0 14 9
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 3 3
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd	0 6 0
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	1 18 9
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd	0 15 3
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 19 9
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 18 6
Trust of Insurance Share Units	1 1 6 XD
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 5.43 p.a. p.a.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 10th/11th July	5,671
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1937	2,405,269
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,040,016
Decrease	634,747

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 123 Dec. 123 Jan. 127 March 129 May 132 at Cross Rate 4.92 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 1938 155/12—Liverpool July 1938 4.81 Rs. 53 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 173—Liverpool May 1939 5.01 Rs. 45 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 173—New York May 8.96 Rs. 29 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.92 3/4.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 12.

Broach J/A 1938 op 154; highest 154; lowest 153; closing 153 3/4.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 171 1/4; highest 171 1/4; lowest 169 3/4; closing 171.

Oomra July op 141 1/2; highest 142; lowest 141 1/2; closing 142.

Oomra D/Jan. op 152 3/8; highest 152 3/8; lowest 151 1/4; closing 152.

Bengal July op 119; highest 119 3/4; lowest 119; closing 119 3/4.

Bengal D/Jan. 128 1/4; highest 128 1/4 lowest 127 3/4; closing 127 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 24-7-38 Rs. 4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23-1/2.

VIGOUR

THE Monks of Buckfast Abbey, England, prepare a special tonic to help recovery of strength and vigour. It is made according to their own secret formula, and contains no meat but special medicinal ingredients not to be found in any other tonic wine. A wineglassful taken at least twice a day quickly counteracts weakness and lassitude. Buckfast never fails to do good.

Agents: KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

BUCKFAST TONIC WINE

PAIN RELIEF ANACIN

For headache, toothache, neuralgic and rheumatic pains—and fever due to colds.

Positive and fast-working, without affecting the heart or upsetting the stomach. Doctors and dentists prescribe it.

ANACIN contains quinine

A331

TIME DOES NOT FLY—where blending is concerned. Each different grade of Virginia leaf must fulfil its allotted span of summers, slowly maturing, stored in cask. Time is essential to perfect blending . . . . Time is one of the secrets of Capstan.

Better buy CAPSTAN they're blended better

CAP/143

SUGAR CANE PRICES

A Press Note says:

Abstract statement of cane prices paid during the month of May, 1938.

On the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, reports the following figures for

(A) The total price in annas per maund of cane delivered at the factory in

	United Provinces.	All-India.
Average—	-/5/2.1	-/5/6.2
Maximum—	-/5/5.6	-/7/2
Minimum—	-/4/11	-/4/11

(B) The portion of the total price in annas per maund of cane actually received by the grower.

	United Provinces.	All-India.
Average—	-/4/10.5	-/5/2.8
Maximum—	-/5/3	-/6/11
Minimum—	-/4/-	-/4/-

Note:—Detailed figures are being published in the Indian Trade Journal. The figures relate only to 7 of the Central Sugar Factories in India.—A. P. I.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 17 POINTS DOWN

Oil Pegged Securities Closed Firm

BASE METALS AND RUBBER IMPROVE

Dollars Easy

BOMBAY, July 13

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton price was again lower due to the weakness of foreign cables but on the [illegible] of foreign liquidation steadiness ensued at lower levels. [illegible] AND

[illegible] fractionally unchanged on cotton. Wall Street advices but the [illegible] securities were rather undecided. Minings [illegible]

Commodities rallied strong with the exception of Jute which was slightly lower. Rubber, Tin, Lead and Copper all showed firmness and to-day's prices showed all-round gains over the previous quotations.

United States Steel opened at Dol. 59 1/2, and Anaconda Copper Mining at Dol. 34 7/8.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

	New York, July 13
Previous closing	8.79
To-day's opening	8.73
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	8.62
Difference	—17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

	Liverpool, July 13
Previous closing	4.83
To-day's opening	4.87
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	4.85
Difference	+02

Trade Expectation

July August	Rs. 152-0
April May 1939	Rs. 168-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 13

The New York cotton was again lower under weakness of foreign cables but cessation of foreign liquidation imparted some steadiness at lower levels. The trading in October began at 8.78 or six points over the previous closing. Prices declined on weaker foreign cables and scattered liquidation of the earlier sessions based on reduced foreign pressure with the price [illegible] to 8.77.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 13

The following were the opening [illegible]

[illegible] (Spot) Easy 2
[illegible] (Futures) 2,6 32
[illegible] (Futures) 2,8 32

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 13

[illegible] July (6.7) 4.76
American Uplands (4.4) 4.86
Egyptian July (6.8) 6.91
Egyptian November (6.70) 6.73

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 13

Trading in New Broach April May again at Rs. 189-10. The price declined to Rs. 189 in sympathy with lower New York advices. Later, the price improved to Rs. 170-8 and then closed finally at Rs. 170-6.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 13

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (3-11 3/4) 3-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-4 1/4

JUTE

[illegible] Spot Marks (£18) Continent New Crop July August (£18 5/8 sellers) £18 3/4 sellers
Dunlop August (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning August (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/8 value) 7 3/8 buyers
Forward October December (7 1/4 paid and sellers) 7 9/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Cake and Meal July August (£11 [illegible] sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 9/16 sellers) 3/16 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 7/8 sellers) 3/16 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£189) buyers £189 1/4 sellers. Steady steady) £192 1/2 buyers; £192 5/8 sellers Firm
Lead (£14 1/2 buyers £14 9/16 sellers. Quiet) £14 15/16 buyers. £15 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic copper (£42 1/2 to £43 1/2) £44 to £44 1/4
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 13

Previous closing	4.92 3/4
To-day's opening	4.93 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.93 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 13

Previous closing	4.92.62
To-day's opening	4.92.68
To-day's closing	4.93.21

FRANC RATE

London, July 13

Previous closing	178.71
To-day's opening	178.71
To-day's closing	178.34

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, July 13

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92.68 and then improved to 4.92.81 and subsequently rising to 4.93.09 on good support.

Franc opened at 178.71 and then appreciated to 178.40 on good enquiry.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32)	1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.312)	13.300
New York on Bombay (36.77)	36.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/2)	0.91 1/2
London on Milan (93.67)	93.72
London Shanghai (6-8 7/8	nominal)
6-9 7/8	nominal
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-1-2 1/2) £7-1-2 1/2
Silver (19 3/8d.) 19 3/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 13

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Speculators bought and sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 13

Spot	(19 3/8d.) 19 3/8d.
Forward	(19 3/16d.) 19 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 13

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-2 1/2) £7-1-2 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 13

SILVER

Silver ready	50	10	0
Silver Ashad	50	9	0
Silver Shravan	50	8	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	9	9
Gold Ashad	35	10	0
Gold Shravan	35	11	0
Sovereign	22	12	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 13

Wheat September	4	4	3
Wheat January	4	7	0
Wheat May	3	6	3
Linseed September	7	4	6
Linseed May	5	2	9

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 13

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July 77 3/4 and October 70. The market developed strength following better north American cables and rust reports from Canada with sentiment on the whole more cheerful.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 13

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.73 1/2. The market was moderately active on scattered purchases but the business was small with operators hesitant.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed finally at Rs. 99 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, July 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 5/8

Closing quotations on the previous days were:

Monday July 4	£92 3/4
Tuesday July 5	£93
Wednesday July 6	£94 1/4
Thursday July 7	£95
Friday July 8	£95
Monday July 11	£94 3/4
Tuesday July 12	£94 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 13

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£93 1/2) £93 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1935-55 (£112 4/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948-69 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/4) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 1/2) £105 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 3/4) £76
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 5/8) £103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £1[illegible] 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/8) £114 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £103 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/4) £11[illegible] 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 13

London stock exchange was more active following steadiness of Wall Street.

Giltedged securities were moderately active but the general trend was undecided. Three and half per cent quoted at £94 5/8 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings higher than last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-6, 14-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-9) 59-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (del 4 7/8) del 5 1/8
Elec Music Industry (13-9) 13-9
Princhin Johnson (32-10 1/2) 32-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (32-0) 32-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-4 1/2) 65-4 1/2
San[illegible] Refrigeni Cotton Rates 1939 (£32 1/4) £32 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (28-6) 29-6
Unilever Ordinary (38-0) 38 9
Ford Motors (19-3) 19-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£53 1/2) £53 5/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary (106-3) 106-3
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (143-9) 143-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Distillers (98) 98-6
Bredford Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (3-5) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (39) 39
Courtaulds Ordinary (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-0) 21-0
Inter Nickels (del 48 1/4) del 50 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (39-9) 40

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (36-3) 36-3
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-9
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-1 1/2) 29-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40-0
Burma Corporation (11-6) 11-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 3/8) £14 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (61-3) 61-3
Rand Mines (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/8) £16 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (84-4 1/2) 85
Trinidad Leasehold (103-3) 103-9
Su. Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£8) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (28-9) 28-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (100-0) 101-10 1/2
Burma Oil (88-9) 88-9
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£38 1/8) £38 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£45 1/2) £45 1/2
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£15 7/8) £15 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Southern Def (£16 1/2) £16 1/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£128) £128 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£75 1/2) £76

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Commodities Firm: Wall-Street Firm And Active

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, July 13

The Stock Exchange reflected overnight strength of Wall Street by advancing quotations but the business continued very small. Giltedged securities were irregular but closed firm.

In commodities, base metals and Rubber benefitted from Wall Street's rally while Tin also met trade buying.

On foreign exchanges French francs appreciated under control support and bear covering previous to to-morrow's national holiday. American dollars were easier.

Wall Street opened firm and active.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Better Movement In Speculative Issues

CALCUTTA, July 13

In the share market Jutes ruled fairly steady and moderate business was put through. Coals revealed no fresh feature and prices were slightly better. Teas were rather dull. In miscellaneous, Indian Iron was a shade steadier again on renewed buying support and in sympathy, all other speculative issues displayed better movement. Other industrials remained more or less unaltered. Government securities were unchanged.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Two and three quarter per cent loan 1948/52 100/8; three per cent Government paper 88 small lot; three and a half per cent G P 98/13; three per cent loan 1941 103/7; four per cent loan 1960/70 113/4 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 117/14 small lot; three per cent U P loan 1952 99/10 small lot; five per cent U P Bonds 1944 112/14.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1588 c div; Reserve 115/12.

Cawnpore Textiles 4/2; Kesoram pref 117; Do 230; New Victoria 1/2.

Coals: Bengal 322; Burrakur 13/10; Churilia 1/12; Equittable 36/12; Hurriladih 14/8 small lot; Lakurka 10; Sendra 10/10; West Jamuria 31; Bokaro and Ramgur 17; Dhemo Main 12/12; Ghusick and Muslia 3/9; North Damuda 5/14; Union 25/12.

Jutes: Anglo India 296; do pref 146; Auckland 171; Bally 161; Barnagore 127; Cheviot 151/8; Gourepore 508; do pref 124; Hooghly ordy 41/8 small lot; do pref 15/12 ex div; Howrah 43/7; Kamarhatty 432; Kelvin 447/8; do pref 147; New Central pref 135 small lot; Budge Budge pref 146; Fort William 193 small lots; Lansdowne 144; National 20/2 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/9 Consolidated Tin 5/11; Indian Copper 2/9; Dalmia Cement ordy 10/5; do defd 3/4; do pref 88; Bengal Chemical ordy 310 small odd lot; Bengal Telephone ordy 18; do pref 14/2 ex div; Benares Electric 13/8; Patna Electric 15/8; Arthur Butler ordy 10/4; Hukumchand Steel ordy 8/4; Indian Galvanizing 18/4; Indian Iron 26/12; Indian Malleable Casting ordy 6/3; Marshalls 1/10; Saran Eng 5/2; Steel Corporation R ordy 5/13; B 19; Corporation ordy 3/5; Calcutta Safe Deposit 6; Dunlop Rubber ordy 14/11; Publicity Society 8; Rohtas Industry ordy 23/6; Star Trading and Investment ordy 27/4; British Burma Petrol 3/11; Titaghur Paper pref ordy 3/15; Midnapore Zemindary 85; Champaran 14/12 small lot; Raza 12/6; Ryam 18.

Teas: Bishnauth 24/2; Borpukhuri 8/12; Jutlibar 14/4; Kaliti 10/13; Rajnagar 6/14; Tengpani 15/11.

Debentures: Five and a quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 101/4.—A.P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 13

To-day's closing rates:—

Sind Cotton July	14	5	0
January	15	5	9
Punjab July	12	9	6
January	13	10	6
Desi American July	18	9	3
January	18	13	6
Tone: Dull.			
Wheat July	21	15	9
September	22	1	9
October	22	6	9
Tone: Firm.			
Gram July	23	15	0
September	23	11	0
October	23	15	3
Toria July	35	7	9
September	35	15	0
November	36	6	9
Cottonseed July	15	11	6
September	16	3	0
January	16	4	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 13

U S Steel Common New Stock (del 55 5/8) del 59 1/2

General Motors (del 37 5/8) del 40

Anaconda Copper Mining (del 32 1/2) del 34 7/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, July 13

Liverpool wheat market closed today at July 78 1/8

Numerous Enquiries For Sound Industrials In London Market

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable advice from London dated July 12:—

Whilst Giltedged have lost something of their recent sharp rise prices have now steadied. Other markets remain firm and although dealers are cautious in opening new commitments, they report numerous enquiries for sound industrial and Utility shares. Oil shares have been rather dull with the exception of attock which advanced to 40 on the very encouraging cable. Camell Laird 8/3; Richard Thomas 3; Westland 6/9; Imperial Airways 28; Morris Motors 30/3; Tube Investments 3[illegible]9; Anglo Alpha 6/3; Turner Newall 81; British Celanese [illegible]nd 4/6; Assam Dooars 40 1/2.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 8th day of July, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	36,26,62,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	189,63,73,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,35,60,000
Total Notes issued	213,22,95,000
Total Liabilities	213,22,95 000
Ratio of Total of A to 54.666 per cent.	Liabilities:

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	72,14,90,000
Total of A	116,56,41,000
B. Rupee Coin	61,30,71,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,75,83,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	213,22,95,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 8th July, 1938

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Government of India	7,66,76,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,00,03,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,28,57,000
(b) Banks	19,69,09,000
(c) Others	56,15,000
Bills Payable	6,13,000
Other Liabilities	94,28,000
Rupees	45,24,01,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(.) Legal Tender in India	36,26,53,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	9,000
Rupee Coin	2,30,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,97,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	80,000
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	14,96,000
Balances held abroad*	1,21,54,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	...
Other Loans and Advances	3,77,000
Investments	6,64,33,000
Other Assets	85,72,000
Rupees	45,24,01,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 13.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	99	/2
4 per cent 1960-70	112	/14
5 per cent 1945-55	117	/14

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	111	
Bank of Hindusthan	30	/8
Bank of India	141	/8
Central Bank	31	/2
Imperial Bank F. P.	1582	/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	386	/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46	
Reserve Bank	117	
Union Bank	5	/8

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	510	
Ambica	230	
Arun	395	
Arvind	967	/8
Bharatkhand	270	/0
Bombay Dyeing	863	/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	193	
Central India	241	/4
Century	268	/12
Colaba	159	/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	355	
Elgin	212	/8
Gokak	163	/12
Hukumchand	193	
Indore	59	/8
Jubilee	199	/6
Khatau Makanji	116	/4
Kohinoor	281	/4
Laxmi Cotton	472	/8
Madhusudan	203	
Marsden	105	/10
Morarji	98	/12
Nandlal Bhandari	93	
New Great	235	
Raipur	575	
Rajnagar	295	
Sajjan	97	/8
Sholapur	1/50	
Simplex	87	/8
Swadeshi	216	/4
Vishnu	1165	

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1490	
Tata Hydro Ord.	161	/14
Tata Power Ord.	1415	

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	141	/4
Ajmer Electrics	12	/14
Bombay Suburban	136	/14
Bombay Tram.	120	
Surat Electrics	169	/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	6N	
Alcock Ashdown	305	
Associated Cements	107	/8
Belapur	160	
Bombay Burma New	178	/12
Bombay Burma Old	536	/4
Bombay Steam	225	
Bombay Telephone	88	/4
Br. B. Petrol	3	/10
Burma Corporation	7	/8
Dalmia Cement	9	/12
Indian Bleaching	132	/8
Industria Investment Tr.	43	
Indian Radio Ord.	387	/8
Indian Radio Defd.	50	/2/8
Indian Copper	2	/8
Indian Iron	26	/12
Mysore Sugar	19	/8
Port Canning	66	/4
Premier Construction	65	
Rohtas Industries	23	/10
Scindia Steam	20	/6
Shivrajpur	43	/12
Tata Oil	29	/12
Tata Steel Ordy.	251	
Tata Steel Defd.	1145	

JUTES

Birla Jute	15	
Howrah	43	/12
Hukumchand	6	/12
Kamarhatty	430	
Kankanarrah	335	
Lawrence	345	
Reliance	57	

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 13

O S Kaisha ss Yeituku Maru of 4292 reg tons Captain I Takesita arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo

B I S N ss Itinda of 3964 reg tons Captain R Trimble arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with rice, timber and general cargo.

Norwegian Oil Tanker ss Aramis of 4701 reg tons, Captain S Knudsen arrived from Pladgoe via Puiloe, Samboe with cargo of kerosene oil.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 13-7-38.

S S Mooltan (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

SAILED

Anchor Line ss Elysia of 4211 reg tons Captain A C Johnston sailed for Okha Bedi Burder and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

I B P ss Shwedagon of 1999 reg tons Captain T A Goodbody sailed for Calcutta via Rangoon with local cargo.

B I S N ss Dalgoma of 3571 reg tons, Captain H T Hudson sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar with local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ssi Kybfels of 4785 reg tons, Captain H Reineke sailed for Port Okha, Navlakhi, Bedi Br Bhavnagar Cochin and Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Baroda of 1888 reg tons, Captain K G Mace sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

NAVLAKHI SHIPPING NEWS

The Port Officer's Report says:

The value of imports in June 1938 from Burma amounted to Rs. 23,645-8-0.

The imports of rice were 116 tons, 5 cwts. 1 qrt. 5 lbs. of the value of Rs. 11,154-1-6.

The total of teak squares and scantlings imported was 134 tons. 18 cwts. 4 qrts. 1 lb. valued at Rs. 11,625.

The value of dry chillies imported during the month amounted to Rs. 616-6-0.

Brass and copper utensils imported of the well-known Mandalay variety, weighed 2 tons. 1 cwt. 1 qrt. 20 lbs.

Geographically, Navlakhi is the nearest maritime centre, for the importers of Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India, of rice, timber, brass and copper utensils and other produce of Burma, as is evident at a glance at the following comparative table of distances from the coast line ports of Kathiawar, to the Railway stations of the Mainland and its interior.

London-Liverpool shipments landed at Navlakhi in June 1938, mostly railed to Gujarat Northern and Central India, amounted to 4427 tons.

Exports shipped from Hamburg-Bremen in June 1938 and landed at Navlakhi, were 1005 tons, consisting of dyes, colours, sizing materials, bleaching powders, chemicals and fertilizers for industrial and agricultural use. Also iron, hardware, cutlery, lampware, and machinery parts.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 13

5 Kybfels 4785 Port Okha 13-7 L Edwards
6 Dalgoma 3571 Karachi 13-7 M M
8 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Busrah 14-7 Volkart Bros.
10 British Emperor 2155 Abadan N F A J Oil
Jetty End Tairea 3756 Durban 20-7 M M
11 Brauntels 4852 Hamburg 13-7 L Edwards
13 Talamba 3844 N F N F M M
15 Dumfries 3061 Liverpool N F Grahams Trading.
1 Gazana 3191 Bassein 14-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Naringa 4118 N F N F M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 14-7 M M
5 Hashemi 298 Malabar Coast, 13-7 S Hassum
9 Nirvana 3765 N F N F M M
3 Baroda 1888 Persian Gulf 13-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

K Rizwani 3308 N F N F T Morrison N/O Jaladuta 3089 Calcutta 16-7 Scindia S N
O Jalajyoti 2698 N F N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 16-7-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-7-38 P and O
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O
FROM OSLO
Nagara 18-7-38 L Edward
FROM HULL
Serbino 18-7-38 James Finlay
FROM GLASGOW
Elhind 20-7-38 Scindia S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 19-7-38 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 23-7-38 L Edwards
Aagtekerk 25-7-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Ceylon 18-7-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 26-7-38 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 23-7-38 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Himalaya 19-7-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Jeypore 16-7-38 P and O
Conte Rosso 9-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Hakozaki Maru 30-7-38 N Y K
Ranchi 22-7-38 P and O S N
China Maru 22-7-38 N Y Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 14-7-38 M M
Varsova 16-7-38 M M
Bankura 21-7-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
FROM MOULMEIN
Sirsa 17-7-38 MM
FROM COCANADA
Kenya 23-7-38 M M
Takliwa 6-8-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Barmula 18-7-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalarajan 18-7-38 Scindia S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Gairsoppa 17-7-38 M M
Gandar 14-7-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Toyama Maru 11-7-38 N Y K
Alberto Treves 12-7-38 L Triestino

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Naldera 6-8-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Somali 2-8-38 M M
Rajputana 9-7-38 P and O S N
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 23-7-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Hongkong 10-8-38 K Nixon
Elysia 23-7-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 28-7-38 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 25-7-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Alberto Treves 13-7-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 19-7-38 P and O S N
Yeifuku Maru 25-7-38 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 19-7-38 N Y Kaisya
Himalaya 20-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Mooltan 15-7-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Vasna 21-7-38 M M
Varela 15-7-38 M M
Barpeta 20-7-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 5-8-38 M M
Tairea 20-7-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Jaladuta 16-7-38 Scindia S N
FOR KARACHI
Tannenfels 20-7-38 L Edwards
China Maru 23-7-38 N Y Kaisha

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Dalgoma 12-7-38
S S Parvati 12-7-38

EXPORTS

S S Dumfries for Liverpool: 75 bales raw wool Ralli Bros; 130 bags gr nut kernals V Khimji; 1252 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 50 bales raw cotton Halli Bros; 50 bales raw cotton Langley.

For Islam: 2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay.

For Manchester: 250 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton; 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 370 bales raw cotton A Podar; 1260 bags myrabollams [illegible] Bros.

For Dunkirk: 710 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton; 300 bales raw cotton D Mawji; 60 bales hemp raw J Kanji.

For Havre: 220 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 60 bales hemp raw J Kanji.

S S Brounfels for Rotterdam: 500 bgs myrabollams crushed K Tricamji.

For Beyroutn: 5 bales ctn grey yarn A H Diab.

S S Mooltan for Melbourne: 10 cases ctn bleached sheeting M Wadia; 10 bs ctn twist waste M Chandulal

For Sydney: 50 bales ctn grey piecegoods P K Ashar; 12 bales ctn twist waste H J Kanji; 34 bales ctn twist waste Barot Bros; 26 bags idea seed shell D Abranam.

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe: 1055 bs raw cotton N Nagshi; 100 bales raw cotton Sassoon J David; 1200 bales raw cotton The Nissni Co; 835 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 700 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 400 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 500 bales raw cotton A Podar; 400 bales raw cotton Kotak; 518 bales raw cotton A Khimji.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 200 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 700 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 300 bales raw cotton A Podar; 500 bales raw cotton Langley.

For Yokohama: 200 tons steel scrap Ali Bros.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw Langley.

IMPORTS

S S Rawalpindi Agents M Mackenzie from London: 45 cases fish; 47 cases bacon; 48 cases jelly powder; 36 pkgs harmless chemicals; 81 cases vinegar and oil stores; 27 cases elect machinery; 28 cts elect lamp bulbs; 25 cases whisky.

From Paris: 143 cases medicines.

From Charente: 175 cases brandy.

From Southampton: 41 cases elect cable.

From Limassool: 257 bags sweet almonds.

From Bordeaux: 76 cases brandy.

From Marseilles: 110 bags broken almonds; 115 cases mineral water; 200 kegs lead ore.

From Basle: 50 brls aniline colour.

From Alexandria: 150 bales cotton.

S S Naringa Agents M Mackenzie from Moulmein: 16485 bags rice; 2396 pcs teak planks; 1165 pcs teak posts; 3903 pcs teak scantlings; 2577 pcs gurjan scantlings, 338 pcs padank squares; 14270 pcs scantling short and long.

From Rangoon: 8865 bags rice; 141 pcs teak posts; 100 bags butter beans.

From Colombo: 50 bundles mattress fibre.

From Cochin: 646 bags cocoanuts; 104 cases hooka shells; 112 cases coffee; 170 cases cashew kernals; 55 bales raw cotton.

S S Akbar Agents Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co from Port Sudan: 4430 bales cotton.

S S Talamba Agents M Mackenzie from Durban: 75 cases oranges; 45 cases grape fruit; 410 bags minose extract.

From Mozambique: 75 bags mapupa seed; 314 bags cowries.

From Mombassa: 1640 bags potatoes; 47 pkgs scrap metal; 8080 bales a r cotton;

From Seychelles: 400 nongs cocosdemeri; 2450 bags copra.

From Daresalam: 304 bales a r cotton.

Wall-Street Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

TECHNICAL POSITION FIRM

U. S. Weekly Weather Report Expected To Be Favourable

BOMBAY, July 13.

On Tuesday the New York cotton market was fairly firm on Wall-Street operators buying. Though traders were watching the general trend in other markets, neither the buoyancy of the Chicago corn return on the stock exchange had great effect on cotton prices. Nevertheless the technical position is believed to be firm.

The market opened steady but was inactive and declined on lower Liverpool cables favourable weather, Liverpool and local selling partly against July notices. Offerings were well taken by trade and prices rallied on local covering and New Orleans buying. The weekly weather report is expected to be favourable. Prices advanced further in sympathy with stocks. Finally partial reaction followed realising.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The session opened at above the lowest level of the day at a decline of 5 points with October 8.66. There was steady buying by trade and later on Wall-Street buying improved prices to 8.84 which was the highest level but when realising appeared and the market closed at a net rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices gained 5 points at 8.84 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady on improved buying and closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 8.95 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points with October 4.85. Decline on Overseas markets, favourable crop outlook and absence of bullish incentive induced general liquidation. Later on there was straddle buying against New York with professional realising. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 8 points down at 4.97d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was moderate liquidation in Egyptian cotton. Giza futures closed 9 to 3 points down and Uppers futures lost 6 to 8 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular. Sakels futures closed 8 points up to 2 points down and Ashomouni contracts closed 18 to 14 points lower.

FAVOUR PURCHASES.

Messrs. E. S. Schwabach & Co. state: The market again advanced during the past week on fair trade buying, short covering and increased speculative support finding a scarcity of contracts. With hedging of outside growths diminishing, this shortage of contracts is likely to continue for some time, unless the market rises to a level where loan cotton would come out. The weekly crop reports stated that weather favoured growth except in the North Eastern part of the cotton belt but that conditions were favourable for weevil in many districts. There appears little doubt that weevils this year are present in larger numbers than last year and as the weather during the growing season to date has favoured their multiplication, serious damage to the crop is likely to result unless higher temperatures together with an absence of rainfall are experienced during the next few weeks. According to the New York Cotton Exchange records June rainfall was considerably above normal, whereas nearly all large crops have been raised on a slightly less than normal May-June precipitation. Future weather conditions therefore will determine the rapidity at which weevils will multiply and to what extent they will cut the yield.

CROP IDEAS.

An estimate of the crop by Clement Curtis raised the June condition one point from the previous month to 70 per cent. with the acreage 26,061,000, indicating a crop of 10,100,000 bales compared with 9,815,000 bales last month. Many private reports regard the condition as a shade lower than a month ago, but far below this time last year. It is of interest to note that the official ten year average 1916 to 1925 shows a gain of approximately two points during the month of June. Regarding acreage, it is now believed that a large percentage of growers are adhering to the original acreage allotment of 25,400,000 acres with some planting more and others less.

CLOTH SALES.

Domestic mill sales of cloth during the past week, although smaller than the previous week, were well above the week's output. Following the previous weeks' enormous sales of cotton goods estimated to be over 200 million yards, more than 90 million yards were reported sold last week. In Manchester a fair cloth inquiry has been maintained but export business is still difficult to arrange. Elsewhere there is little improvement, the upward trend in cotton prices failing so far to stimulate textile demand.

With weevil emergence heavier than usual and the consequent possibility of a short crop, we think that higher prices seem probable and therefore favour purchases around present levels.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Partly scattered showers.
Central:—Partly cloudy. Local showers.
Western:—Partly scattered showers Oklahoma warm.

PRIVATE CABLES

N Y October Highest 2-6 p.m.)	8.84+13
N Y October Lowest (10 a.m.)	8.66—05
Liverpool October Highest	4.86—07
Liverpool October Lowest	4.83—10

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Tone continues reactionary on favourable weather, less settled European politics and easier trend in outside markets. Looks like irregular fluctuations dominated by tenor of day-to-day weather crop developments.

New York.—Market firmed in late session on Wall Street and trade buying with upturn in other markets.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"Cloth market quiet but holders refuse to sell except at higher prices. Official forecast indicates dry weather in the Western half of belt showers in the East."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their New York friends cabled:

Reflected favourrble technical position and quickly responding firmer securities. Buyers cautious awaiting more definite signs and improvement in general business.

Their Liverpool agents cabled:

Late improvement in sympathy with Stocks and less pressure.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 12

October	8.79+08
December	8.87+09
January	8.87+09
March	8.93+08
May	8.96+09
Middling Spot	8.84+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 12

July	8.88+06
October	8.90+07
December	8.98+06
Middling spot	8.95+07
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
October	8.68/8.68
December	8.77/8.76
January	8.77/8.77
Noon Call.—	
October	8.71
December	8.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 12

	Bales.
Day's receipts to U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's exports to China & Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 12.

July	4.76—10
August	4.76—11
September	4.81—10
October	4.83—10
November	4.84—10
December	4.87—09
January	4.89—09
February	4.91—09
March	4.93—09
April	4.94—09
May	4.96—11
June	4.97—08
July	4.98—09
Middling spot	4.97—08
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
October	4.85
January	4.90

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 12.

Linseed La Plata hull c.i.f. ton July sellers	£11/17/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July sellers	£13 1/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July sellers	£12/1/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull cont. c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers	£11/8/9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers	£10/0/0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 12.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe parcels	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels July sellers	32/7 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers	31/3

LINSEED OIL

London, July 12.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked July sellers	23/6
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Sept/Dec. sellers	23/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 12

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers	7 1/4

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 12.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.35—7.
July	6.87—8.
October	6.69—7.
November	6.69—7.
January 1939	6.83—7.
March	6.92—7.
May	6.94—3.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.96—8.
July	5.83—6.
October	5.80—7.
November	5.82—7.
January 1939	5.84—8.
March	5.87—8.
May	5.91—8.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 12.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.92.62
Paris	176.71
Berlin	12.26 3/4
Madrid	90.00
Montreal	4.96 1/2
Amsterdam	8.95 25/32
Brussels	29.13
Milan	93.70
Berne	21.56

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 13.

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 172/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened at Rs. 172 and after improving to Rs. 172/4 on scattered buying prices declined to Rs. 171 on general selling influenced by private reports of favourable weather over the United States Cotton Belt. Later on there was scattered covering and the market was steady. The general feeling is hesitant but we do not look for any important decline.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 5 points but it opened 4 points up. The local market was easy with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 170/8. Later on there was increased selling pressure and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	Rs.	153	0 0
Broach A/M 193.		169	10 0
Fine M G.—			
Oomra July 1938		141	0 0
Oomra D/J 1939		150	10 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July 1938		119	4 0
Bengal D/J 1939		127	4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 13

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	127	124	121	118	
Punjab	127	124	121	118	
Rajputana	127	124	121	118	
Oomra No. 3	151	148	145	142	
C P No. 1	162	159	156	153	
C P No. 2	156	153	150	147	
Broach No. 2		160	159	157	155
Punjab Ame		185	182	179	176
Surat		212	209	206	203
Rajpipla		204	201	193	195
Navsari		218	215	212	209

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 13.

Bengal Superfine	123/25
Bengal Fine	120/24
Bengal F.G.	118/19
C. P. 1	153/56
C. P. 2	145/47
Arvi	146/48
Amraoti	141/45
Ellichpur	147/48
Berar	141/44
Khandesh	133/38
Jalna/Sailu	133/38
Burwah/Sanavad	145/48
Khandwa	146/48
Harda/Khirkiya	147/48
Mathia	123/28
Malkapur	138/41
Broach	155/58
Punjab 4F.	173/79
Punjab 289F.	200/05
Sindh N.T.	185/90
Kampala	280/84
Jinja	265/67
Navsari	215/17

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 13

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		53,879	285,934
Central India		44,867	337,357
Barsi and Nagar		149,613	174,475
Hyderabad Gaorani		40,322	101,597
Berar	353	325,573	579,600
Central Provinces		81,985	114,500
Total Oomras	353	696,239	1,513,463
Dholera		135,623	177,195
N W Provinces		3,081	10,279
Rajuptana		16,213	97,037
Sind Punjab	256	518,694	343,531
Broach	203	262,702	341,365
Coompta and Dharwar	379	59,997	71,151
Westerns Northerns		23,204	39,542
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,551	18,752
American		177,828	19,778
Egyptian, African and Sudan	298	507,432	438,242
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	134
Total	1,489	2,406,758	3,040,624

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 7th July

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,350	307,037	455,561
Japan and China	4,300	656,588	1,411,573
Coast Ports	149	58,334	35,835
Up-country by Rail		343,807	260,540
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		10,493	2,061
Total	5,799	1,376,259	2,165,570

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 12-7-38	7834000	6827000
Receipts yesterday 12-7-38	6000	2000
Exports to date 12-7-38	5813000	5675000
Stock at Ports 8-7-38	2469000	1141000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-7-38	2050000	901 00
Stock at Liverpool 8-7-38	1138000	860000
Visible Supply 8-7-38	5819000	3132000
Quantity in sight 8-7-38	1351800	1206 000
Quantity out of sight 8-7-38	10580000	1318 00 00

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 13

Slightly warmer, heavy rains in Mississippi. Forecast: Western Belt fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 12.

SAKEL—	
July	12.69+ 8.
November	13.15— 2.
January	13.38+ 4.
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.02—18.
October	10.16—15.
GIZA—	
July	12.45— 2.
November	12.56— 9.
January	12.59—10.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 13.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £7-1-2 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 15 points at 178.71. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.92 3/4. London silver prices advanced 1/16. to 19 3/8d. for spot and forward improved 1/16d. to 19 3/16d There was little bear covering and offerings were small. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged to 5 points. higher Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8 7/8. The local market was firm but long liquidation checked any important improvement in the prices of gold and silver. The general feeling is slightly bullish.

GOLD

Ready	35 9 9
Ashad	35 10 0
Shrawan	35 10 9
Shrawan Yeji-mandi	0 4 9

SILVER

Ready	50 10 0
Ashad	50 9 0
Shrawan	50 7 6
Shrawan Yeji-mandi	0 14 0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 12

Spot	19 3/8
Forward	19 3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 12.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-1-2 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 12.

July	43.35+05
September	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, July 12.

Copper	£38 5 0
Spelter	£14 0 0
Lead	£14 13 9
Tin	£190 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 13

London market	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£38-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-10-0
Bombay market	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-8-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 12

August	£10-16-3
September	£10-17-6

London Groundnuts

London, July 13.

Groundnuts.—	
Aug-Sept.	£10 17 6
Groundnuts "cakes".—	
Aug-Sept.	£6 13 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 13.

Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	28 15 6
Highest	29 6 6
Lowest	28 12 6
Closing	29 6 0
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	30 10 3
Highest	31 5 0
Lowest	30 5 6
Closing	31 4 0
Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	29 4 0
Highest	29 4 0
Lowest	28 13 0
Closing	28 14 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 6 0
Highest	29 6 0
Lowest	29 4 0
Closing	29 5 0
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	18 13 6
Highest	19 0 6
Lowest	18 12 3
Closing	19 0 6
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	19 8 0
Highest	19 10 0
Lowest	19 6 3
Closing	19 10 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 12

July	76 1/4d.
October	68 3/4d.
December	67 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 12

July	dol 0.73 5/8
September	dol 0.74 3/8
December	dol 0.76 7/8

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, July 13.

The U.S.A. Bureau report had little effect on the markets. Liverpool after a quiet opening recovered on steadiness of shippers' offers. Chicago and Winnipeg markets were firm on the possibility of extensive black-rust damage in sections of the Canadian and American spring wheat area. The local market was fairly steady but the general sentiment seems against and buyers are not hopeful. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and were quoted as under:—

Linseed September	7 4 6
Linseed May	5 2 9
Wheat September	4 4 0
Wheat January	4 5 9
Wheat May	3 5 9

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 13

Ready Javas	Rs. 15-4-0
Shipment July Sept	Rs. 5-1-6
Shipment Oct Dec	Rs. 5-3-0
Kesar	Rs. 12-13-0
Saraya	Rs. 12-8-0
Java Spot	F 5.40

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 12.

August	5s. 2 1/2d.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 13

2 3/4 per cent 1918/52 Loan 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/2
3 per cent 1963/6 98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/5
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1930/40 Loan 112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/4
3 per cent U.P Bonds 97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 105/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/1

TAX FREES

5 per cen 1945/55 Loan 117/15
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/6

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1952 B P I 110/8
4 per cent 1970 M Deb 109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/13 and improved to Rs. 99/1. Next settlement quoted to Rs. 99/1. Next settlement quotes As. 2 lower.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 13.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 273 1/2
Bank's buying T T 271
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,320
Bank's buying T T 1,345
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 7/8
Bank's buying T T 78
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 52
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92.75 12th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 13th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 7/3 13th inst.
Java/London — 13th inst.
London/Paris 178.71 12th inst.
London/Belgium 29.13 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 21.56 12th inst.
London/Berlin 12.26 3/4 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 12th inst.
London/New York 4.92.62 12th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.95 25/32 12th inst.
London/Italy 93.70 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £7-1-2 11th inst.
Gold £7-1-2 1/2 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/8 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent. 11th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 12th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 11th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 12th instant.
Reserve Banx Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 12.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103
4 per cent Funding Loans	114 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary Steady	38/9

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 13.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
August	106	0	0
October	105	0	0
December	105	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
August	115	0	0
October	115	0	0
December	116	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
August	155	0	0
October	155	0	0
December	156	0	0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 13

Wheat	22,765 cwts.
Linseed	9,451 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	325 cwts.
Gingellyseed	47 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,562 cwts.
Rice	20,254 cwts.
Cottonseed	319 cwts.
Mowraseed	678 cwts.
Gram	1,344 cwts.
Joowar	1,113 cwts.
Barley	503 cwts.
Bajree	2,390 cwts.
Indian sugar	9,662 cwts.

New York Sugar

New York, July 12

September	1.89
March	2.00
May	2.03

Pay In—Aug. 8 Pay Out—Aug. 11

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

STRONG WALL-STREET ADVICES CHEER UP SHARE BAZAR

Cotton Mill Shares Steady

BOMBAY: July 13.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market registered a sharp improvement of dollars 3-3/8 in U. S. Steel shares, while Anaconda Copper Mining Shares rallied dollars 1-3/4. Particularly Steel Group Shares were firm following reports that Steel Companies are conferring with the Steel Workers' Organising Committee, on the vital question of wage reduction. If any settlement is arrived in connection with decrease in wages, there will be important increase in profits particularl, when the production is rising.

The local Market, which displayed somewhat shaky appearance yesterday, picked good tone and with restoration of confidence there was steady buying. Those who liquidated holdings recently were reported re-buying, while Professionals supplied the demand.

The Market opened very steady with a general rise in prices and under improved buying a small further advance was noticed. Later on there was some realising and prices once again declined to about the opening level.

There was a moderate turnover and the tone of the market was very steady as all offerings were easily absorbed. Professional Operators were inclined to await the final result of wage reduction negotiations. Cotton Mill shares were also steady.

Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1.145 and after advancing to Rs. 1,165 reacted to Rs. 1,150.

Tata Steel shares looked up to-day and strong Wall-Street advices cheered up the local Share Bazar. Cotton Mill shares were steady despite quiet Cotton Market.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, July 13.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	365	0	
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	867	0	
100 Century (Rs. 3 d)	269	0	
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	242	0	
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	159	8	
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92	8	
250 David	75	0	
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310	0	
1. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-9		
100 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	123	12	
100 GOKAK (Rs 3 y)	165	0	
1,000 Hindustan	1660	0	
100 Iidore (nil)	57	8	
100 Khatau (Rs 3 y)	120	10	
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	281	8	
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	472	8	
250 Madras United	35	0	
1000 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	132	0	
250 Model	43	0	
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0	
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	235	8	
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8	
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0	
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	85	0	
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910	0	
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 paid)	100	8	
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	217	8	
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	105	0	
500 Vishnu (Rs 50 y) N	1165	0	
1,000 Western (Rs 40 y)	880	0	
BANKS			
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112	0	
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	31	2	
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1582	8	
125-500 Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	388	2	
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	141	4	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	117	0	
5 Union (As. 4)	5	6	0
CEMENTS.			
100 Associated (Rs. 7-8)	107	8	
INSURANCE.			
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	700	0	
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12	
20 Mercantile	56	0	
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	39	8	
200 Oriental	4360	0	
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	4	
ELECTRIC.			
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	137	8	
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,495	0	
10 Ajmer (As 8)	13	0	
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs 2-8)	120	0	
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136	14	
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	4	
100 Karachi (4)	215	10	
100 Poona (4)	196	4	
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2	
100 TATA HYDRO	162	8	
1,000 TATA POWER	1,416	4	
RAILWAYS			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	960	0	
100 C. Province	101	8	
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4	
100 Gujarat	97	8	
100 Mandra Bhon	101	8	
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4	
100 Sara Serajgunj	100	12	
500 Tapti Valley	721	4	
MINING			
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	8	
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1)	2	8	
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	26	12	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	44	0	
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 38-6-8)	1,150	0	
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs 10)	253	0	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	306	0	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	161	0	
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	825	0	
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	226	0	
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	538	0	
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	180	10	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	10	6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	88	8	
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	133	0	
50 I. Invest Trust	39	0	
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8	
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	387	8	
100 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	65	12	
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	66	4	
15 Scindia	20	6	

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 13.

Bombay Dyein (854) 865 868 866 869 855 867
Century (261) 268 270 269
Central India (237) 242 244 241 243 242
Kohinoor (277) 280 282 281 281/8
New Great (220) 228 226 230 230 232 238 235/8
Simplex (85/8) 88 87/8
Swadeshi (213/12) 219 220 216 217 217/8
Associated Cement (109) 110 109 110 108 107
Andhra (1475) 1485 149o
Tata Hydro (160) 161/8 162 162/8
Tata Power (1410) 1422 1420 1425 1417 1416/4
Tram Ord. (123) 123/8 120
T. Steel Dfd. (1100) 1150 1165 1155 1162 1150 1155 1145 1152 1145 1147 1150
T. Steel Ord. (244) 253 254 255/8 253 254 252 253
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (172) 172 171/12
Bellapur (160) 164 163 161
B. Steam (224) 226
B. Burma (525) 535 538 540 536 538

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 12.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Com.	5
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	33
Amr. Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	30
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	23
Electric Bond Common	8 3/4
American Tel and Tel	141
Sun Life of Canada	525
Western Union Telg	31
Canadian Pacific Rly.	7
New York Central Rly.	16 1/4
Southern Pacific Rly.	17
Texas Corp	44 2/4
Hudsdillo Hershey 2 1/2 p.c.	26
Gillette Safety 5 p.c. Pfd.	58
United States Steel	58
Bethelehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	98
Republic Steel	19
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	40 1/2
General Motors	39 1/2
General Electric	41 1/4
Aviation Corp	5
Union Carbide	80 1/4
Socony Oil	15 1/4
Chase Bank	33 1/2
National City Bank	25 1/2
Schenely Distillers 5 1/2 p.c.	74

Turnover 1 1/2 million shares. Advanced owing to rumours of negotiations for wage cutting in steel trade. It is simply a trading market for the time being.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 12.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£81 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£94 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 1/4
Victory Bonds	£112 3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£39
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£8 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 12

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8

25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,590	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	289	0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	72	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	149	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1368	12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	705	0
DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	77	0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1938

More Bombay Temples Thrown Open

Release Of Madras Politicals

Premier's Statement And After

MADRAS: July 13.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT HAVE ISSUED ORDERS UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASING, UNDER SECTION 401, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, THE OOTY BANK RAID AND MADRAS BOMB CASE PRISONERS, NOW IN THE PUNJAB AND THE UNITED PROVINCES PRISONS.

An earlier message stated that referring to the release of the Ooty Bank Case prisoners at Pamdi, the Premier said yesterday: "Four people who came from different places raided the Ooty Bank, thinking that by raiding they could serve the country. If they had taken money, they would not have distributed it among the people. I want to release them. They do not belong to our province. The Punjab Government state that I should release them on the condition that they would not go over to the Punjab.

"I am putting it to the Punjab Government that it was not my business. They had the right to keep them off and they might do so. On account of these differences, the release of those prisoners is delayed; but you may expect, they will be out soon. I shall fight for that. I know how to fight. I must decide when to fight and how, considering the responsibility on my shoulders.—A. P.

AN ACT OF CLEMENCY

Madras Govt. Press Communique

MADRAS, July 13.

The following Press 'Communique' has been issued by the Ministry of Public information, Madras Government:—

"As an act of clemency, the Government of Madras have, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1893, been pleased to order the release of (1) Khushiram Mehta, (2) Prem Prakash alias Indersingh, (3) Hazar Singh alias Danta Singh, confined in the Central Jail, Lahore, and (4) Shambunath, confined in a jail in the United Provinces. These prisoners were concerned in the Ooty Bank Raid Case and the Madras City Bank Case"—United Press.

JAIL AUTHORITIES RECEIVE NO INFORMATION

LAHORE, July 13.

Apropos the news emanating from Madras that the Madras Government have passed orders for the unconditional release of the Ooty Bank Raid and Madras Bomb Case prisoners, now confined in the Punjab and United Provinces prisons, enquiries made by the "Associated Press" at the Lahore Central Jail show that the jail authorities have not so far received any such orders.

Three Ooty Bank Raid Case prisoners, namely, Mehta Khushiram, Hazarasingh and Prem Prakash, are confined in the Lahore Central Jail.—A. P.

ARRESTED UNDER ARMS ACT

LAHORE, July 12.

Gurdit Singh, a Sikh youngman, was arrested at Kasur under the Arms Act.

Following suspicion in a theft case the Kasur police raided the house of Gurdit Singh, who at the sight of the police made an attempt to escape but was ultimately arrested. On a search of his person a pistol and seven catridges were reported to have been recovered.—United Press.

NEW CENSUS COMMISSIONER

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 13.

It appears to be practically settled that Mr. W. M. Yeatts, I.C.S., will be appointed Census Commissioner early next year. Mr. Yeatts was in charge of Madras Census in 1931. He is at present Joint Secretary, Education Department of the Government of India but as he is shortly going on leave, he will probably be not free to take up his new appointment this year. Only a small staff is likely to be recruited at the commencement but in 1940-1941 arrangements will have to be made for the necessary staff to cope with the huge work connected with census. Last census cost nearly half a crore.

SIMLA, July 13.—The Military Accounts Committee concluded its labours this morning. The Public Accounts Committee commences its sitting from to-morrow when the railway accounts will be examined.

Adopt Clear Marxist Programme

Roy's Condition For Joining C. S. P.

LUCKNOW, July 12.

Mr. M. N. Roy has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with his having applied for admission into the Congress Socialist Party:—

Recently leading members of the Congress Socialist Party have publicly stated that the party is not inside the Congress, that it is an independent political organisation and that it is not the platform of the left wing of the Congress.

The party has always declared its adhesion to revolutionary Marxism. I heartily welcome this statement. I disapproved of the formation of a socialist party inside the Congress. I did that for two reasons, namely, formation of various political parties inside the Congress is bound to weaken the Congress by preventing its development into a centralised revolutionary democratic party, and as an integral part of the Congress, the socialist party cannot be independent.

A socialist party (I make no difference between real socialism and communism) is a historical necessity in our as well as in any other country.

Real Social Party

For nearly 20 years I have worked for its formation and development. But I want a real socialist party—the organised vanguard of the working class. Since I did not believe that as an integral part of a muiticlass political party like the Congress, a socialist party could be really independent, I decided to stay out of it. But I always deplored the division of the radical forces, and confidently waited for the opportunity of uniting them into one single organisation.

The statement made recently by some of the leading members of the Congress Socialist Party offer that much-desired opportunity. Therefore, I wished to seize it as soon as it presented itself. In the light of these statements the name of the Congress Socialist Party appears to require some change. The term "Congress" is not only superfluous but misleading. It should be dropped so that all working for the formation of a united socialist party may join hands.

Moreover, the party should adopt a clear and comprehensive revolutionary Marxist programme. That is indispensable. If the Congress Socialist Party is so reconstituted, I shall certainly be one of the first to join it. Only then it would no longer be the Congress Socialist Party—the organisation of which I disapproved. After the recent statement of the leading members of the Congress Socialist Party there would be no objection to the necessary reconstitution that logically follows therefrom.

I earnestly hope that the desire for unity will prevail over other considerations.—United Press.

Harijan Sevak Sangh Board's Announcement

BOMBAY, July 13.

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh announce that five more temples have been thrown open to Harijans. This brings the total number of temples thrown open to Harijans in Bombay to 33.

Pathare Prabhu Charity Temples

The following are the Temples, belonging to the Pathare Prabhu Charities thrown open to Harijans:—

1. **Shri Ram Mandir (2nd Fanaswadi).**
2. **Shri Vyanktesh Group of Temples (Thakurdwar).**
3. **Gopikabai Shri Ram Temple (Kandewadi).**
4. **Shri Thakurdwar Mandir (Mahim Bazar).**
5. **Shri Ram Mandir (Anant Rishi Oart).**

STRIKERS PEACEFUL

Jealgora Colliery Deadlock

JHARIA, July 13.

According to the latest news more than 2000 men have struck work at the Jealgora colliery out of a total of 2,090 employees. Very few men are going underground.

It is reported that no recruits have been brought to the colliery. No attempts have been made for evacuation of 'Dhowras' occupied by the strikers. The water supply continues. A certain area, including the entrance to the pits, has been fenced to prevent the gathering of crowds. The strikers are peaceful.—A. P.

Life Sentence For Fire Picket

JUBBULPORE, July 12.

Agreeing with the opinion of two assessors that Ramgulam, a fire picket, employed in the gun carriage factory is guilty of murder of Jialal, another fire picket, Mr. K. J. Athavale, Extra-Additional Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore, has sentenced the accused to transportation for life.—United Press.

Indians In Fiji Facing Ruin

Govt. Refuse To Renew Licenses Of Retail Stores: S. O. S. To Andrews

MADRAS, July 13.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who is now at Nilgris has sent the following note concerning Fiji to the "Associated Press":—

A telegram has come from the Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Fiji, which may be amplified as follows:

"The Fiji Government are refusing to renew the licenses of all country retail stores which are built on Fijian land with the exception of those that are already registered by Government. If this is carried out many Indians will be compelled to close down and by doing so to face ruin. The Indian Chamber of Commerce solicits your urgent help. Please inform. Andrews:

(Sd.) Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Fiji."

This telegram appears to mean that Indians who have built retail stores in the country districts on land which has been leased to them by the Fijians or else sublet to them by Indians who hold Fijian leases will now have to close down their whole trade unless they receive a registered certificate that they are licensed in that particular area to sell goods to the Fijians.

The matter should be taken up immediately by the Government of India and an effort should be made to prevent the new ordinance being regarded as retrospective and thus interfering with existing vested rights. As the country trade of Indian storekeepers is very largely with the Fijians it is very important to preserve those rights of trade which are already in Indian lands.

The further question of the renewal of land leases from the Fijians to local Indians for sugar cultivation is by far the most important which now confronts the Indians in Fiji but that raises other issues.

Two Aspects Of India's Struggle For Freedom

JAWAHAR'S MASTERLY EXPOSITION

Describes Indian Princes As Remarkable Examples Of Old Age

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Thursday, July 7.
(By Air Mail).

When a week ago, Jawaharlal Nehru made his public appearance at the Kingsway Hall and was given an enthusiastic and warm reception by Indians and others, a fellow journalist, working on an Anglo-Indian newspaper, "explained" to me that the crowd had gathered there not so much because of the presence of the Indian Congress leader but because of the announcement that prominent British politicians would speak at that vast gathering.

However thanks to that great enterprising radical British publisher, Victor Gollancz, whose name is a household would not only in this part of the British Isles where progressive literature is steadily in growing demand, last night at the Queens Hall under his own chairmanship there was a lie to the "explanation" given to me by the Anglo-Indian journalist a week ago. All sorts of people—lawyers, merchants, writers, poets, missionaries, students, and members of working class fraternity had gathered there at an early hour to hear only one speaker. Many had to go away disappointed as the stewards put notices all-round the frontage of the Hall "House Full", "No More Seats." This was all due to the appearance on that platform of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the only speaker Gollancz had announced to speak under the auspices of the Left Book Club.

£200 FOR CHINA FUND

Many doctors had closed their surgeries to join others in welcoming Jawaharlal on a Left Book Club, which gave our Indian leader a feeling of great satisfaction as it was announced at the end of the Rally that the audience had contributed a sum of £200. A woman, who bid £7 for a "Gandhi" cap—as it was called, told me that she knew that the cost in terms of pound, shillings and pence was not worth more than six pence but she paid that fabulous price as she wanted to do her bit towards the medical mission that the Indian National Congress is sending to China as a gesture of international solidarity of the Indian people in fighting for peace, democracy and freedom.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

"Moreover I paid that price out of my hard earned money" she said, "because the Gandhi cap represents to me the freedom of India. When India will have attained her independence that cap, signed by our comrade Nehru, will be a source of inspiration to my children and grand-children to fight in defence of justice and righteousness."

Another member of the audience paid £2-2-0 for an autographed card by Nehru because he said that many would to-day like to have any piece of paper signed by that great saviour of the Russian working class, comrade Lenin.

TRIBUTE TO JAWAHAR.

Mr. Victor Gollancz was good enough not to inflict any speech on his impatient audience. In introducing Jawaharlal Nehru he said "this is the man who leads his people in a struggle against poverty and exploitation. Amongst men who lead people in such a direction Nehru is most conspicuous. I call such people heroes of humanity because they are also leading people of the whole world in a common struggle against poverty, exploitation, jobbery, etc.

Mr. Victor Gollancz, with humility, but great pride, invited Nehru to address the rally. He was humble in his feelings only for two men in this world. He felt very humble as he sat side by side with Nehru at the Kingsway Hall the previous week.

He felt humbler still a few years ago when he spoke face to face with that great man Dimitroff, who made something of a mockery of Nazism during the staged fire trial in Leipzig. Mr. Gollancz was proud to request Jawaharlal Nehru to speak, since the great Indian leader of the manes had honoured him and the Left Book Club by anybody the invitation to be present at the Rally that evening.

JAWAHAR'S SPEECH

Jawaharlal Nehru was given another rousing reception as he rose to speak. Following is the full text of his speech.

Mr. Chairman and Comrades,—For some years past I have heard of the Left Book Club, mostly only heard of it, because perhaps many of you are not aware that wide as is the scope of the Left Book Club, it does not wholly include India in its dominion. Not that affects so much the financial income of the Left Book Club, at least so far as I am concerned, because I used to get regularly from my bookseller bills for books supplied which never came to me. They were stopped by the censorship, or by that extraordinary provision of the law in India, the Sea Customs Act, which empowers Customs officers to stop any books they do not like. And apparently Mr. Gollancz

(Continued on page 9, column 1.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE CALEND

WE HARDLY CHECK IN AT TH' YARD-- AN' NOW WE'RE OFF AGAIN-- --WHAT DOES CREWE WANT ?
HERE HE COMES NOW, DONAVAN--- LET'S ASK HIM, SHALL WE ?
GET IN! GET IN!--- THIS PAPER'LL EXPLAIN EVERYTHING--- BETTER YET, I'LL EXPLAIN ON OUR WAY TO THE RACETRACK--
GERRY ANSON, A YOUNG FRIEND OF MINE, RACES HORSES--- NOW HE'S SUSPECTED OF DELIBERATELY THROWING RACES!
WELL-- IS HE?
THAT'S WHAT I WANT YOU TO FIND OUT!--- AND I'M AFRAID THERE'S SOMETHING MORE SERIOUS BEHIND IT!
4-19
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.